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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."

Telephone No.: 852 Bank.

Branch Offices: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY,
AUSTRALIA.

As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; Diary, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

The Coloured Supplement, containing advertisements of businesses, situations, etc., is supplied free to assistants and others who send stamped and addressed wrappers to the Publisher at the above address.

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Our Summer Issue, July 28, 1906.

ONE of the distinguishing features of our Summer Issue is that it is the number in which trade circulars, price-lists, and facsimiles of showcards are received for insertion as part of the issue. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was the first chemists' journal to start this method of distributing price-lists, etc. The results are most gratifying to all concerned, and it is a great convenience to buyers to have such business information inserted in so popular a business organ as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Advertisers thus have the assurance that their insets get to and are used by the right people, whereas if sent singly by post they too frequently fall into the waste-paper basket. Write to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for the booklet in which all details are given.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE APOLLINARIS Co. failed in its action against a Manchester firm who sold "Apollinaris Salts" (p. 952).

THE Co-operative Societies' legal adviser can find nothing illegal in the P.A.T.A. scheme (p. 935).

A NEW EXECUTIVE of the North British Branch has been elected, Mr. J. W. Sutherland, of Glasgow, being the only new member (p. 939).

"CASUAL CRITIC" has a closely reasoned article on Judge-made law which pharmaceutical politicians should not neglect to read (*Col. Supp.*).

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has decided that it is not an infringement of patent rights to sell for delivery abroad a product infringing the patent (p. 952).

"TABLET" prices were discussed on Thursday afternoon by a deputation of the London Chemists' Association and Mr. Henry S. Wellcome (p. 943).

SOME of the demands made at a medical Congress for suppressing quackery, held in Paris in May, are not novel, but decidedly bold (p. 951).

THE story of certain foreign rights in "Koko for the Hair" has again been gone into in the High Court, Koko Maricopas, Ltd., winning their case (p. 952).

A CHLORAL PRESCRIPTION has been dispensed in the North of London which is written by the patient, and the chemist who dispensed it warns his *confrères* (p. 963).

SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES are on the market which contain the so-called West Indian sandal oil, a product obtained from material which is not sandalwood (p. 951).

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS throughout the country are taking advantage of the fine weather to visit summer resorts. We report a number of outings, illustrating the reports with photographs (p. 940).

PETITIONS for alteration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill continue to pour into the House of Commons, and four against the Pharmacy Bill, got up by the Boots Companies, have also been presented (p. 956).

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL stands where it did—waiting a second reading. Mr. Herbert Samuel, of the Home Office, has charge of it. Mr. Winfrey gives us a message to the trade about it (p. 956).

CASCARA SAGRADA, sweet-almond oil, apricot-kernel oil are dearer. Citric acid and ergot are firmer; cod-liver oil, shellae, and ammonia sulphate are easier. Castor oil and chillies are lower. The drug auctions are fully reported on p. 958.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has secured the Lord-Lieutenant's sanction to the four years' period of service with a pharmaceutical chemist by candidates for the Licence examination dating before the passing of the Preliminary examination (p. 936).

THE question as to the alteration of preservative ingredients of official preparations is discussed by Mr. D. B. Dott and Mr. J. C. Umney. The former advocates latitude for the maker, the latter asks if the wholesaler can claim the same freedom in supplying retailers that is claimed for the latter in supplying the public (p. 962).

THE position of Ireland in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is discussed, with a view to showing the chaotic condition into which Irish Pharmacy law would be brought by the Bill. The President of the Society and Mr. Wells have been in London this week, arrangement for adequate opposition to Clause 7 being passed (p. 549).

THE new South African Customs Tariff has been agreed to by all the Colonies except the Transvaal, where there is opposition to it. We give a large amount of information in regard to its effect on druggists' goods. In an interview with Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, of Johannesburg, we learnt that Colonial chemists have taken the precaution to lay in good stocks of tinctures (p. 945).

Formulas

of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies may be communicated to the Editor at any time for publication in the next editions of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and the *C. & D. Diary*.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

During the year 1905, seventy-four vials of antitoxin were distributed gratuitously in Lambeth by the Borough Council.

The Mansfield Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. A. H. Bell, pharmaceutical chemist, Mansfield, for the supply of chemists' goods for the ensuing three months.

"Dinneford won the Hunt Cup from a big field" on Wednesday. Thus runs an evening paper heading. It was not magnesium, but the offspring of "Dinna Forget" and "Gracie."

At Nottingham on June 18, Sarah Wardle and Hilda Atkins were committed for trial on a charge of procuring and selling pills containing lead for an unlawful purpose. Each pill contained $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of lead.

The new building to accommodate electro-technical and photometric work at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington will be opened on June 25 by Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War. Lord Rayleigh will preside.

At Eastbourne on June 18, the East Sussex Coroner inquired into the death of Richard Thomas Foard (16), a page, employed by Mr. Myers, dentist. The boy was found dead with the nitrous oxide inhaler on his face, which his curiosity had tempted him to try.

Sir Frederick Treves has told an interviewer that the tinned meat supplied to the British Army by the military authorities is of the highest quality. He rather pooh-poohs the excessive statements made in respect to the Chicago scandals.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on June 14, William Baker (27), labourer, was charged, on remand, with stealing from the person of Frederick Rose, a boy in the employ of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., manufacturing chemists, Snow Hill, E.C., an invoice of the value of 2*d.*

Mr. George R. Barclay, of Barclay & Sons, Ltd., Farringdon Street, London, E.C., protests in the "City Press" against the practice of closing parts of the City for traffic every time a Royal personage enters it. The hindrance to the wholesale trade is enormous, he says, and the loss to retail business must be very considerable in the parts affected.

At Reading on June 15, Harry Stacey was sentenced to three months' hard labour for obtaining by false pretences a camera, value 10*s.* 6*d.*, from Mr. Arthur E. Deed, chemist and druggist, 41 London Street, Reading, and with attempting to obtain, by means of a forged order, a camera and other articles from Mr. H. L. Hunt, chemist and druggist, 107 London Street, Reading.

The corporation of Swansea have by a special committee discussed the question of applying the Shop-hours Act. The suggested closing hours (except for sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances) are as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, 8 p.m.; Thursdays, 2 p.m.; Fridays, 9 p.m.; and Saturdays, 11 p.m. There is every probability that the Act will be enforced in a short time.

The Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence have decided, with the approval of the Board of Trade, to despatch a commercial mission to Canada, on the same lines as the missions which have already been undertaken in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. Mr. R. Grigg is the Commissioner appointed, and will leave England in a few weeks. He may be addressed at the Board of Trade, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Sir Frederick Treves appealed to a crowded congregation at Union Chapel, Upper Street, Islington, on Sunday last, on behalf of the Hospital Fund. In the course of his address he said the amount of pain suffered could be roughly gauged by the quantity of morphine consumed in a hospital. A sixth of a grain of morphine would relieve pain for an hour, and, judging by the consumption of morphine in the London Hospital last year, there were some 87,000 hours of pain relieved, practically equivalent to ten years.

Coal-tar Colour Jubilee.

The Executive Committee of the Perkin Memorial Fund have prepared the following programme for the Jubilee celebration, to take place in London:

July 26.—11 A.M.: Meeting at the Royal Institution for the presentation to Dr. Perkin of portrait, bust, addresses, etc. Ladies are invited. 7 P.M.: Banquet at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole. Many distinguished guests are expected to be present.

July 27.—2 to 6 P.M.: Visit to the original works at Greenford Green where mauve was first manufactured, and garden party at Dr. Perkin's house. Train from Paddington (G.W. Railway) at 2.15 P.M. to Greenford. Return from Sudbury by G.C. Railway at 6 P.M. Ladies are invited. 8.30 P.M.: Soirée at the Leathersellers' Hall, at the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Perkin. Ladies are invited.

Application-forms for tickets may be obtained from Dr. J. C. Cain, 28 Pembury Road, Clapton, N.E. Cheques in payment of subscriptions to the Perkin Memorial Fund should be sent to the bankers—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co., 15 Lombard Street, E.C.—at as early a date as possible.

The Chemists' Club of New York has also decided to honour Dr. Perkin. At a meeting held on May 28 the committee (of which Professor Chandler is Chairman) reported in favour of the establishment of a library, probably to be known as the Perkin Library, and to cost \$50,000; the appropriation of \$5,000 for a Perkin medal and a token to Dr. Perkin; and a dinner on October 6, at which the distinguished chemist is expected to be present. The proposals were adopted. The Perkin medal is to be awarded annually to an American chemist for distinguished work in technical chemistry.

Contracts.

The following tenders for drugs, etc., have been accepted: St. Faith's (Norwich) Workhouse.—Mr. J. Cossey, for trusses.

Loddon and Clavering Workhouse.—Messrs. McDougall Bros., London, for disinfectants.

Hove Sanatorium.—Messrs. S. J. Weston & Co., chemists, 24 Church Road, Hove, for drugs, etc.

Paddington Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King for drugs (1) indoor, estimated amount 27*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, and (2) outdoor, estimated amount 61*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The Winchcombe Board of Guardians on June 16 discussed at some length the supply of "expensive" drugs and medicines. The medical officers had drawn the attention of the Board to the heavy call upon them in providing these drugs, and asked that the cost should be met by the Board instead of by them out of their salaries. Dr. Cox said that many of the old Pharmacopœia drugs had been left behind, and others were being used in their place. Oftentimes the only chance of saving life was by using serums, and these were very expensive. The dressing of wounds was revolutionised, and his feeling was that the poor ought to have the best drugs obtainable, but it was absolutely impossible for the medical officers to provide them without some assistance from the Board. In many cases they were bound to use some substitute not so good or certain in its treatment. The Board decided to allow each medical officer 10*l.* a year extra.

Midland Notes.

It is stated that a well-known local firm are establishing retail shops after the fashion of Boots, but with the name of the qualified manager over the door.

In the "Helps to Health" of a weekly periodical readers are advised to "use unguentum liquidæ for your hands twice daily." What is this marvellous unguent?

Mr. Marshall Freeman has organised the local arrangements for securing names to the proposed address to Lord Milner. Dr. J. F. Hall-Edwards is also associated with the scheme.

Mr. W. Corbett, chemist and druggist, welcomed the Lords and gentry who came to Bromsgrove to the three days' agricultural show for Worcester and Hereford held last week.

The bulk of the remedies added to the British Pharmacopœia since 1864 are (according to a recent article in the "Birmingham Daily Mail") the outcome of experimenting upon living animals.

At the party given by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain on June 12, to his political supporters in West Birmingham, pharmacy was well represented. Among others present were Messrs. F. H. Prosser, W. B. Featherstone, Marshall Freeman, and W. Adams.

For summer drinks the local Press recommends barley-water with a dash of vermouth, iced tea, and nettle beer. Perhaps pharmacy can concoct a concentrated liquor of *Urtica urens* for the benefit of those who cannot easily procure the plant in its young and fresh state.

Mr. Ernest Stacey Jones, formerly a pupil of Mr. F. H. Alcock of Birmingham, and subsequently assistant to Mr. Vaughan Hughes, late public analyst of Dudley, has established a laboratory at Coventry. Mr. Jones will practise as a specialist in Food and Drugs Act samples and in metals.

A large sum of money was collected on June 16 in Birmingham, among working-people, on behalf of the local hospitals. Among those well known to pharmacy who contributed were the employes of Messrs. Cadbury (430*l.* nearly); Patent Borax Co., Ltd. (24*l.* 10*s.*); Messrs. Canning & Co. (24*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*); P. Harris & Co., Ltd. (22*l.* 3*s.*); Southall Bros. & Barclay (7*l.* 7*s.*); Thornley & Knight (3*l.* 1*s.*); Hockley Chemical Co. (2*l.* 3*s.*); Camwal, Ltd. (1*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*); Blackwell, Hayes & Co.; and others. The sum collected was nearly 15,000*l.*

Sheffield Notes.

Councillor A. Russell Fox, F.L.S., who is the Chairman of the Crooksmoor Liberal Association, presided at a gathering on June 18, when a handsome present was made to the retiring Secretary in recognition of his services.

Mr. J. F. Eardley, pharmaceutical chemist, tied for the first-class medal in the monthly medal competition of the Hallamshire Golf Club on Saturday last, there being thirty-seven entries.

Mr. J. T. Appleton, chemist and druggist, of Walkley, Sheffield, has purchased the Abbeydale Pharmacy, Sheffield, and he intends shortly opening new premises at Norton-Woodseats.

P.A.T.A. Plan Vindicated.

At a meeting of co-operative managers held in Manchester on June 19, the Secretary reported that the committee had consulted the legal adviser to the Co-operative Associations on the recent action of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in stopping supplies of protected articles to co-operative societies who refuse to stop giving checks on sales of such articles at the protected prices, and the adviser expressed the opinion that "there is no law to prevent the Proprietary Articles Trade Association from refusing to sell their goods to any person who will not enter into an agreement to sell retail at certain prices." This may be taken as an unexpected opinion, although the co-operative societies profess that the P.A.T.A. has benefited them by forcing the societies to place on the market goods of their own make which imitate the protected articles that they cannot supply.

Fire.

A fire occurred on June 16, at a store occupied by Mr. G. H. Gibson, chemist and druggist, Brigg, Lincs, which was filled with sheep-dip, bottles, etc. Damage to the extent of 50*l.* was done.

On June 17, a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Humphry Davy, chemist and druggist, at 19 Bridgegate, Rotherham. The fire originated in a warehouse stocked with oils and chemicals, and the building was burnt out. A part of the shop was also involved, and damage estimated at several hundred pounds was done.

Poor-law Notes.

In reply to an inquiry made by a Board of Guardians, the Local Government Board have replied stating that, according to the scale laid down by them, the maximum initial salary for a dispenser at the infirmary of a Metropolitan workhouse who is provided with residence, coals, and gas, is 90*l.* per annum, but that this may be increased after four years' service to 110*l.* per annum. The Board are not prepared to depart from this scale.

The Ecclesall (Sheffield) Board of Guardians, at their meeting on June 13, decided not to grant the application of one of their district medical officers for an increase of salary, but to pay for opium as an extra medicine. It is to

be hoped that this burst of generosity will not lead the gentleman in question into extravagance!

The Open Surgery.

At the Local Government Board inquiry now being held regarding the administration of the Poplar Board of Guardians, it was stated by Dr. Lamont, who said he had been medical officer of the workhouse for eight years, that the general rule was that the officers, from the master downwards, had access to the surgery. The master and matron had duplicate keys, and the officers occasionally made raids on the surgery and helped themselves. On one occasion the master was nearly poisoned by helping himself to prussic acid in mistake for a pick-me-up. He (Dr. Lamont) was compounding a mixture when the master came in. He caught hold of the prussic-acid bottle, which was a facsimile of the one in which the tonic mixture was kept, but the doctor looked round in time to prevent the master drinking it, and thus saved his life.

The Local Tender.

The statement of our Manchester correspondent that the Salford Corporation had accepted the tender of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of Liverpool (*C. & D.*, June 16, p. 903), was apparently rather premature. A report of the meeting of the Salford Town Council on June 13 shows that the following motion was submitted—

That the recommendation of the Health Committee to the Council to accept the tender of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of Liverpool, for the supply of drugs, medical and surgical appliances, etc., as required during the ensuing twelve months at the Ladywell Sanatorium, at a schedule of prices amounting approximately to 590*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, be adopted.

An amendment that the matter be referred back to the committee for reconsideration was carried by twenty-three votes to fifteen. Councillor Steele, who moved the amendment, said the tender of a local firm came within a few pounds of the contract-price of the firm to whom it was proposed to give the order, and the claims of local ratepayers were entitled to consideration. Liverpool had set them an example two years ago, he said, by refusing the tender for drugs of a Manchester firm in favour of a Liverpool contractor, the Liverpool Corporation stating that they did not intend to give such orders outside their own city. The amendment was seconded, and supported by several speakers. In the course of the discussion it transpired that there was only a difference of about 8*l.* between the tender of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb and the next lowest tender—that of Messrs. Thomas R. Jeans & Co., chemists, Broad Street, Pendleton, and Cross Lane, Salford. In answer to a question, the Chairman of the Committee said to the best of his knowledge Messrs. Jeans were not manufacturing chemists. He protested against the tendency to "fight a battle for Messrs. Jeans" that had been evident during the past two or three years. When tenders were invited they ought not to make fools of wholesale druggists by telling them after tendering that, "although your tender is the lowest you will not get it, because it has to go to a local firm." The firm whose tender was recommended by the committee was a firm of the highest reputation for drugs in the country, and when they had a good firm they ought, as business men, to deal with it. A circular letter was subsequently read which had been sent to members of the Council by Messrs. Thomas R. Jeans & Co. The circular pointed out that last year the contract was given to a Liverpool firm, although the difference between the tenders of Messrs. Jeans and of the Liverpool firm was only 2*l.* or 3*l.* on a tender amounting to 750*l.* The Town Clerk stated that Messrs. Jeans's tender for this year was 598*l.*, while that of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb was 590*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* After further discussion, Mr. Steele's amendment was carried as the substantive resolution.

Ageing Spirits.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 19 refused to prolong letters patent granted to Mr. Richard Clarkson Scott, Liverpool, on June 21, 1892, for an invention relating to the cleaning of new spirits from impurities which are unavoidably generated during manufacture. The invention consisted in cooling spirits to 32° F. or lower and then spraying them in a stream of freely escaping air also cooled to 32° F. or below. The aroma and flavour of the spirits were retained, and the air charged with im-

purities was allowed to escape into the atmosphere, by which means the impurities were at once got rid of. No chemicals of any kind were used in the process.

Cricket.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship League.—A League match was played on June 16, at Crofton Park, between Davy Hill C.C. and May & Baker C.C. Score: Davy Hill, 65; May & Baker, 68 for eight wickets. Symonds scored 20 for Davy Hill; while Peters took four wickets for 29 runs, and Slade five wickets at a cost of 29 runs, for May & Baker.

Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club *v.* Leicester St. Mary's C.C.—Played at the Old County Ground, Aylestone Park, on June 14. Winning the toss, St. Mary's (of which Mr. E. Ward is Secretary) batted first, and started badly, losing the first wicket for 7 runs and three more without any addition to the total. The succeeding batsmen made amends for their predecessors' shortcomings, and the side were not dismissed until the score amounted to 152. To this the Pharmacy men were only able to respond with 53, thus suffering defeat to the tune of 99 runs. For the Chemists the Captain, G. E. Marfitt (17) and H. A. Martin (12) alone made a stand against the bowling, which was good all the time.

The Electric Chair.

At Blackburn County Court on June 18, James Wright, an electrician, brought an action against Dr. Walford Bodie for assault and false imprisonment. The evidence was to the effect that Bodie offered 10s. for every half-minute to anyone who could sit in his electric chair at the Palace Theatre, Blackburn. Wright accepted the challenge, and sat in the chair without moving a muscle, having insulated himself by placing a contrivance of wires and asbestos under his clothing. This caused Bodie to lose his temper. Judge Hamilton awarded plaintiff 3*l.* damages.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Jas. Horner Haslett, of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., druggists, Belfast, has been elected Hon. Treasurer of the Samaritan Hospital, the largest women's hospital in the city.

Guardians' Affairs.

The Clones and Monaghan Boards of Guardians are being threatened with proceedings by Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, chemists, Dublin, unless retained empties are paid for forthwith. The respective Boards are inquiring into the matter.

The Origin of Bovril.

The managing director of Bovril, Ltd., has written to the Athlone Guardians to contradict the report that the ingredients from which bovril is made come from the United States. The letter states that bovril constituents come from the Colonies and the River Plate, and are manufactured under most careful supervision.

Libelling an Analyst.

In the Dublin Nisi Prius Court on June 14, Mr. Robert Barklie, city analyst for Belfast, obtained 400*l.* damages against the proprietor of the "Donegal Vindicator" for libel. The complaint was in reference to adverse comments made in the newspaper on the accuracy of certain whisky-analyses. The defendant was granted a stay of execution.

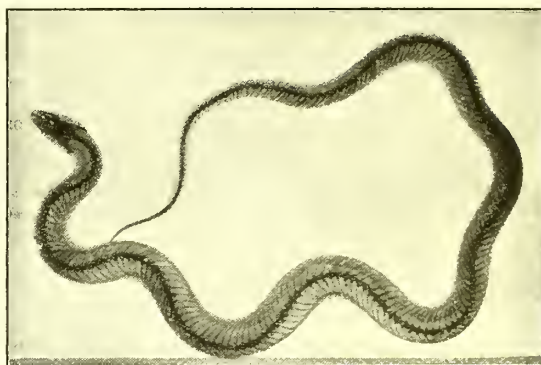
Dispute about a Wall.

At the Belfast Police Court, on June 20, Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, chemists, were summoned by the Corporation for having failed to take down a dangerous wall at the rear of their premises in North Street. It was stated for the defence that there was a question of joint ownership between Messrs. Haslett and a Mr. Bain. Defendants were willing to carry out their share. The Magistrate made an order for the removal of the wall within seven days.

There is One Snake in Ireland.

An unsuspecting snake wandered into the Medical Hall, 31 Patrick Street, Cork, last week, and the proprietor, Mr.

Richard Sunner, promptly submitted it to the action of the x-rays. A radiograph resulted which shows beautifully



(Original 12 in. x 7 in.)

graduated details of the reptile's anatomy. The snake is about 2½ feet long, and caused not a little consternation in Mr. Sunner's pharmacy when discovered by a customer. It will be sent to the Dublin Zoo.

Examination Regulations.

The "Dublin Gazette" announces that the Lords Justices, with the advice and consent of the Privy Council, have approved of the following regulations under the authority of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890:

(a) That, in order to reduce the total marks for the Preliminary examination from 110 to 100, the marks allocated by Privy Council Order of September 15, 1891, for algebra and geometry be reduced by five each.

(b) That Pharmaceutical Licence Examination Regulation I. (page 72 of the Calendar) be as follows: "Candidates presenting themselves for this examination must be twenty-one years of age, and have passed the Preliminary examination prior to the four-years' service required by Regulation III." (This regulation to apply to all commencing the four-years' service after December 31, 1906.)

(c) That Pharmaceutical Licence Regulations VI. and IX. be amended by the substitution of "two guineas" in lieu of "one guinea and a half" as the re-examination fee. That when the third day of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination in April falls on Good Friday, said examination shall commence on preceding Friday.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Bowling.

The third ties in the Chemists' Bowling Competition are now being played. The competitors have been reduced to eight.

Business Changes.

Mr. D. S. Waters, chemist and druggist, formerly of Bridge Street, Wick, has taken over the business of Mr. W. Smart, at 82 Main Street, Lochgelly.

Mr. J. W. Adam, chemist, has resigned the management of the London and Provincial Drug-stores, Aberdeen, and has opened the City Drug-store at 252 George Street, Aberdeen.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The June competition for the Gibson Handicap Medal was held over the Braid Hills Course on June 13. Quite a number of members were seen on the course during the day, but few cards were returned. The much extended course may have something to do with this. The following are the results: (1) G. Baxter, 77; (2) A. F. Dawson, 78; (3) J. Finlay, 79; (4) E. Steven, 82. The finalists in the Hole-and-Hole competition are Messrs. A. F. Dawson and D. S. Philp.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

A GALAXY OF SAVANTS.—In his thesis for the degree of doctor in pharmacy, M. A. Baudot recounts the history of pharmacy in Burgundy previous to 1803, and mentions that the Academy of Dijon counted among its members during the period of the French Revolution Berthollet, Chaptal, Fourcroy, Lavoisier, and Vauquelin.

THE "HEALER OF THE INCURABLES" is the somewhat ambitious but charmingly Hibernian title assumed by one of the unauthorised practitioners of the medical art who was interviewed by the "Matin" reporter at the close of the recent Congress for the Repression of the Illegal Exercise of Medicine. He is a Spanish-diplomaed practitioner upon whom the snows of fourscore years and three have fallen.

TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE.—Dr. Albert Calmette and M. C. Guérin, of the Pasteur Institute of Lille, have communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the results of their experiments in vaccination against infection by *Bacillus tuberculosis*. The vaccine used is a culture of the bacilli which has been "killed" by heat. Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, says the results coincide with his own experiments.

PHARMACISTS IN ALGERIA.—The Southern Federation resolved some years ago to "beat for recruits" by holding its annual meetings successively in each of the departments represented in its ranks. The 1906 meeting, held in Algeria, marks the conclusion of this programme. The various features of Algerian pharmacy were specially studied, and the novel and interesting experiment appears to have been an entire success. The Congress was photographed in group outside the Algiers School of Medicine and Pharmacy, a building (writes a congressist) "constructed and organised in a style which might serve as a pattern to most French establishments of the kind." A glimpse of Arab life was afforded by the excursion to Blidah, where a halfway halt was made at a native camp, under the guidance of a local colleague. M. Guyon (the pharmacist in question) introduced the congressists to a Moorish *café*, and the Cadi followed suit by inviting them all to "Arab tea."

TOURCOING EXHIBITION.—There is nothing specially pharmaceutical about the Textile Exhibition recently opened by President Fallières at Tourcoing, but it is well organised and attractive, and a number of local and Parisian pharmacists and manufacturers have profited by it to keep themselves, as exhibitors, before the public. The showcase of M. Delage, of Paris, is noteworthy in its faultless get-up, a collection of *materia medica* specimens presented in attractive style, including most things from kola-nuts to cantharides, senna and gums, barks, and sarsaparilla in miniature "original packages," or serons, and packets of borage, poppy, arnica, and similar simples. Tiny chests of Chinese and Annam tea remind us that the "cup that cheers" is still considered medicinal by many Frenchmen. The whole show might serve as a model to wholesale druggists at exhibitions. Kullmann's well-known works, and Eyckens & Leroy, of Wasquehal, show chemicals with an almost equally artistic style. Sunlight Soap has an attractive stand, also the Lessive Phénix; Cousin, of Haubourdin, has a neat starch and glucose exhibit, and Tranoy, of Tourcoing, a good soap-stand. Coignet, of Paris, (display of gelatines and chemicals), the exhibits of several local pharmacists, the Vichy mineral-water stand, the yeasts of the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Lille, Jacquemin's (Maxevilles) showcase, the Belgian coprah-oil manufactory, Bruges, the "Nutricia" (infants' food), of Liège, and many other features attract the passing pharmacist. In the Turkish Pavilion are shown the Kara-Hissai mineral waters, Schaffer's hair-pomade, capsules of every kind by Colol, pharmacist, Constantinople; Mehmed Kemel's iodo-ferrous syrup; the laxatives of Marengo, of Trebizond, and the iodotannic syrup of Edhem Perteu, Constantinople. Tourcoing is but two hours' run from Calais, and there are plenty of side-shows—water-chute and captive balloon, Kursaal and model dairy—to amuse the visitor in search of recreation. The town is half French and half Belgian, being just on the French side of the frontier. A new railway station, with a capital hotel, has just been opened.

American Notes.

CO-OPERATION.—Most of the so-called "buying clubs" of pharmacists in the various States have now become organised under the name of "The Associated Drug Companies of America." Dr. William C. Anderson, the well-known president of one of the clubs—the Brooklyn Consolidated Drug Co.—has been elected president of the new organisation. The step was taken for means of self-protection. The jobbers of the country are up in arms against these co-operative buying clubs, and take every possible opportunity to shut off their supply of goods.

ANTI-NARCOTICS.—So far during the present legislative season in the United States three anti-narcotic laws have been enacted by the national Congress and by the State Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maryland. The congressional and the Maryland measures are practically duplications of what has been called the "Chicago Conference Bill," which in turn is a mere modification of the "model law" adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association some years ago. The Massachusetts law, on the other hand, restricts the sale of cocaine only, instead of including other narcotics. Cocaine laws are of very limited usefulness, since an *habitué*, denied this one drug, can still buy others to gratify his cravings.

THE QUALIFIED DIRECTORATE.—Considerable interest has been felt by the pharmacists of the United States in the recent law enacted in Canada providing that a majority of the directors of a joint company operating drug-stores must themselves be registered pharmacists, and that every manager of a company shop must also be a registered director. That practically means that no one but a properly qualified pharmacist may own a pharmacy. This is the principle for which British chemists have been fighting for some years, but it has never gained any foothold in the United States. It is occasionally supported in argument, but the Pennsylvania State pharmacy law is the only one in the country which restricts the ownership of a drug-store to a registered pharmacist.

CARBOLIC ACID IN N.Y. CITY.—There is an ordinance in New York City prohibiting pharmacists from selling carbolic acid without physicians' prescriptions except in solutions of 5-per-cent. strength or less. Unfortunately, however, the State pharmacy and poison law is of such a character regarding carbolic acid that the pharmacist who dispenses anything but the pure acid, when carbolic acid is called for, violates that statute. It has therefore been impossible for a chemist to avoid violating either one law or the other if he sold carbolic acid at all. Recently the State Board of Pharmacy has decided that the city ordinance must be given precedence, and hereafter, consequently, carbolic acid will not be generally sold in the city of Greater New York except in solutions of 5 per cent. or less. This ordinance is like that which has been enacted in several of the larger cities of the country, the purpose being to so restrict the sale of the poison as to prevent persons from buying it with suicidal intent.

Canadian Notes.

THE WRECK of the s.s. *Hestia* recently was felt by a number of Canadian drug-firms, as the ship carried a considerable quantity of drugs, etc., consigned to Canadian ports.

ONTARIO IS AHEAD of all the Provinces in having an Act so amended that no person or company can engage in pharmacy in Ontario except by the will and with the aid of a pharmacist.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., of Montreal and Toronto, have hitherto confined their operations chiefly to wood alcohol and its by-products, but they intend shortly to go in for the manufacture of acetic acid 80 per cent., formaldehyde, acetone, and other chemicals. They produce acetic acid now of 30-per-cent. strength.

THE SPECIAL PRODUCTS CO., of Baltimore, Maryland, have approached some of the Canadian wholesale druggists recently with a view to introducing synthetic camphor into Canada. It is also their intention to market it in England, and the principals have been making inquiries as to the probable outcome of such a step.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS has now a membership of 3,792.

THE GEORGE TOWN DISPENSARY, LTD., of Penang, is this year paying a dividend of 18 per cent.

THE INTERNATIONAL HYGIENIC EXHIBITION for 1909 will take place at Dresden. The Municipal Council have granted 200,000m. towards it.

THE PHARMACIE ANDLAUER, of Geneva, Switzerland, has been converted into a company. This makes the sixth pharmaceutical limited company in that town.

FRANCO-SWISS TARIFF WAR.—The Swiss Government (says the "Eclair") is preparing a fighting tariff for a commercial war with France. The duties are understood to be at least double those of the tariff of 1892. The merchants of Berne are making arrangements to place in Germany and Italy orders which have hitherto gone to French firms.

ITALIAN ITEMS.—The "Cryoscope in Pharmacy" is the subject for a prize of 250 pesetas offered by the President of the College of Pharmacists of Barcelona. The prize will be given for the best essay on the latest developments of the cryoscope in pharmacy.—By decree of February 16, 1906, of the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior, the price of quinine dihydrochlorate has been fixed at 8 centimes per gram (*i.e.*, for every five tablets of 20 centigrams each) to the Congregations of Charity, the Communes, and to such public bodies as are under the obligation of distributing the drug gratuitously.—At the first General Sanitary Congress, promoted by the Parliamentary Medical Group, held in Rome on March 26, 1906, among the many questions considered was a proposal to adjust definitively the deplorable situation of the pharmacies, which are governed by different laws in the different provinces of the State. The distribution of State quinine for sale among dealers other than pharmacists was also seriously considered, and a long resolution passed expressing the desirability of such sale being confined exclusively to pharmacists. A subject of special interest to foreigners was a proposal for enacting a law limiting the introduction of foreign medical specialities into Italy to those only that are recognised as superior to those of analogous character of Italian production.

DO NOT APPROVE.—The new proposals for reforming the method of granting pharmacy concessions in Germany are not approved by the Council of the German Pharmaceutical Association. Among the reforms suggested are the conversion of all concessions into personal concessions, the constitution of municipal or communal pharmacies, and the dispensing of prescriptions, on physicians' orders, for the account of communes or local authorities, to be paid for by the levy of a medicine-tax, corresponding to the existing Church-tax. The Council of the Association contend that such impositions imply the nationalisation of the whole of the trade in medicines, seeing that the State, in providing the population with medicine, would make pharmacy a State institution controlled by Government officials. The Council further point out that the introduction of personal concessions in 1894 has contributed more than anything else towards making the state of pharmacy worse than it previously was, for the fixing of the number of saleable pharmacies has raised the prices of the businesses. The Council submit, on behalf of their 4,000 members, that the problem of pharmacy reform would be best solved by the adoption of the scheme suggested to the Government in 1901, which proposed, among other things, to increase the number of saleable pharmacies from 4,200 to 5,700.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.—The Executive and Superintendence Committee of the Russian Pharmacists' Pensions Fund propose to call a general meeting to decide on the fate of the fund. It is proposed to liquidate the fund, although the cash in hand is upwards of a million roubles (100,000*l.*). But although contributions from pharmacists and assistants are obligatory, both evade their responsibilities, so that the arrears for ten years reach over half a million roubles (50,000*l.*). The payment of pensions should have begun some two years ago; but owing to the scandals at the meetings the organisation of the distribution has not yet taken place. The coming congress is to settle definitively the fate

of the fund.—In the town of Odessa, says the "Odessa Novosti," the dispensers propose to take advantage of the permission, given in the new regulation, to open new pharmacies according to the population. But as in Odessa alone there are about sixty who desire to do so, and the limits of the population allow of only nine or ten pharmacies being opened, it is proposed to draw lots among the applicants for permission. But the Government authorities think that only two or three new pharmacies can be opened, and the pharmacists are showing that the population justifies the number stated above. They put the population, as at last census, at 500,000. There are thirty-nine pharmacies in the town; therefore, according to the new regulation (1 per 10,000), there is room for eleven more. But the recent disturbances come in to the aid of the argument of the Government, which can show that over 50,000 passports have recently been granted to Odessians to go abroad, and that really 80,000 have left, so that the claims of the dispensers are exaggerated.

The Week's Poisonings.

OF the fifteen fatalities by poisoning that have occurred during the past week, four were misadventures. Maggie Clayton (4), of Cardiff, obtained possession of a bottle of poisonous liquid, a portion of which she drank, and death resulted.—Theodore Duff (2), son of a grocer at Armagh, obtained some matches, sucked the heads, and died from phosphorus-poisoning.—Mary Ann Woods (42), wife of a Liverpool labourer, swallowed a quantity of Jeyes' fluid in mistake for whisky, and died subsequently.—James Stevens (59), of Holloway, drank spirit of salt which he mistook for sauce. The acid was contained in an unlabelled sauce-bottle. At the inquest the Coroner (Mr. Walter Schroder) pointed out that during the year 1904 there were fourteen deaths by spirit of salt, caused by accident, and sixty-one cases of suicide by the same poison. He thought that even oilshop-keepers, as well as chemists, when selling poisons of this kind, which are highly dangerous, should at least label the bottle in which the poison is served with the word "Poison." The jury, in returning a verdict of death from misadventure, added a rider suggesting that all such poisons should be placed in distinctive bottles clearly labelled "Poison."—Besides the misadventure there were two suicides with hydrochloric acid—one at Crumlin, where it was taken by Arthur Taylor in a fit of depression, and the other at Newbridge, where a colliery traffic manager named Taylor poisoned himself with the acid.—Thomas Reeves (36), secretary to a firm of gunmakers at Aldershot, swallowed two packets of salt of lemon.—Carbolic acid was taken with suicidal purpose by Frederick Grembley (45), a Melton Mowbray butcher, and by James Craven (52), a Liscard labourer.—Ernest William Winter (27), of Hull, and Alfred Thomas Barker (23), of Preston, each poisoned himself with laudanum.—Bernard Adrien Tewson (34), of Hull, was found dead in bed, and according to the medical examination death was due to poisoning, either by morphine or chloral.—At Rugeley, Fred Good, a photographer of Wolverhampton, poisoned himself with perchloride of mercury.—Albert Reynolds (28), a Croydon bank-clerk, was so worried by his love-affairs that he committed suicide with potassium cyanide.—John Bird (51), a cooper, died in Lambeth Infirmary from strychnine-poisoning. Where or how he got the poison did not transpire.—The life of Arthur Bradbury, an elderly man living at Walsall, was saved by a local chemist to whom Bradbury applied for rat-poison. The chemist, being suspicious, supplied a harmless preparation which Bradbury swallowed.—Some excitement has been caused in Cardiff by the exhumation, on the order of the Home Office, of the body of Mrs. Catherine Powell, who died recently from, it was surmised, alcoholic poisoning. During the woman's illness Dr. Rhys Jones observed certain peculiar symptoms in her nail-parings. The parings were subsequently submitted to analysis, the result of which, it is stated, showed that arsenic was present in considerable quantity. The exhumation is ordered with a view to determining whether death was accelerated by arsenic, self-administered or taken unconsciously in minute doses.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 15, Mr. D. B. Dott in the chair. The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY (Mr. J. R. Hill) reported that he had forwarded petitions to all the divisional secretaries in Scotland in respect to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and he commented on the readiness with which medical practitioners had signed the petition. This was practically all the business.

Annual Meeting.

Mr. DOTT also presided at a meeting of the members in Scotland held immediately afterwards. He reviewed the work of the Executive during the past year, recalling the negotiations with the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture in regard to agricultural and horticultural poisons, which had been abortive. He also spoke of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and, referring to the examinations in Edinburgh, said there had been a slight increase in Major candidates during the year, as well as an improvement in the percentage of passes—56 per cent. having passed, as compared with 54 last year. Only 387 Minor candidates, as compared with 485 last year, had been examined. The passes again showed a slight increase—viz., from 34.3 to 36.8 per cent. He regretted that there had been an increase in the failures in practical work during the year. These disappointing results had caused much anxiety to the examiners, and appeared to justify a strong expression of opinion in favour of an adequate curriculum of study. Mr. DOTT also dealt with the membership of the Society in Scotland, which continues to improve, and, in concluding, acknowledged with most hearty thanks the cordial support and co-operation of the Assistant-Secretary and of divisional secretaries throughout Scotland in all matters.

ELECTION OF NEW EXECUTIVE.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY gave in the scrutineers' report as to the election of the new Executive. He stated that 686 nomination-papers were issued, and the number showed that seventy-three members had been nominated, of whom twenty-eight had signified their willingness to act. A voting-list was accordingly drawn up, and 700 voting-papers were sent out, and 275 were returned. Of these three were informal. The following is the result of the voting:

David Brown Dott, 93 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh	237
James P. Gilmour, 312 Cathcart Road, Glasgow	230
Charles Kerr, 56 Nethergate, Dundee	199
William Doig, 9 High Street, Dundee	197
John Tocher, 84 High Street, Dumfries	196
James A. Russell, 3 Grey Place, Greenock	192
Donald Mitchell, 30 Union Street, Inverness	187
James Nesbit, 236 High Street, Portobello	181
William Giles, 123 Crown Street, Aberdeen	179
Alexander Spence, 135 High Street, Linlithgow	176
William Cummings, 49 Reform Street, Dundee	170
William B. Cowie, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh	169
William S. Glass, 193 Morningside Road, Edinburgh	168
John H. Fisher, 74 High Street, Dunfermline	162
John W. Sutherland, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow	154
Andrew Naysmith, 154 High Street, Arbroath	152
William Potter Wilson, 36 High Street, Haddington	151

The above seventeen were elected to the new Executive. The following eleven were unsuccessful:

David Gilmour, 40 Bridge Street, Dunfermline	123
John A. Forret, 26 Brougham Place, Edinburgh	117
James Moir, 447 Victoria Road, Glasgow	112
James Lennox, North Kelvinide, Glasgow	109
David McLaren, 42 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh	93
Thomas Stephenson, 137 George Street, Edinburgh	80
Archibald Currie, 162 Ferry Road, Leith	76
Alexander Laing, Stenhousemuir, Larbert	76
Geo. H. C. Rowland, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh	74
Samuel Lawrence, 101 George Street, Oban	68
Alexander McCutcheon, 16 Leven Street, Edinburgh	63

Mr. Sutherland is the only new member, and he takes the place of the late Mr. Strachan.

Mr. DAVID McLAREN moved, and Mr. FORRET seconded, a vote of thanks to the scrutineers, which was passed.

The CHAIRMAN then made the formal declaration that the seventeen gentlemen already named, together with the President of the Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson), the Vice-President (Mr. J. Rymer Young), Mr. W. L. Currie (Glasgow), and Mr. David Storrar (Kirkcaldy) constitute the Executive for the year 1906-7.

Mr. DOIG said he thought they should not break up without having a little conversation regarding

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

They had informal information that it had almost passed the second reading. It was exceedingly desirable that they should take the opportunity now of expressing their views, and a recommendation from that meeting to the various members of Parliament whom they could get in touch would be of great service. The Bill as formulated by the Government met very fairly the wants of the case. If they had been able to carry it through in the House of Lords and then to the House of Commons, the titles difficulty would to a large extent have been overcome. He suggested that they should give an expression of their views on the Bill as it at present stands, such as would help to strengthen the hands of the President and Council.

In reply to a question by Mr. C. F. HENRY as to the introduction of the Bill,

Mr. STORRAR explained that Mr. Currie and he had received telegrams stating that it had been read a first time, that it was past the second stage that night, and asking them early to protest against the confiscation of titles. At the Council-meeting a fortnight ago it was agreed to intimate to the Government and Lord Crewe, President of the Privy Council, that the Council and the Society had unanimously resolved to oppose the Bill out and out unless Lord Crewe or the Government was prepared to re-insert the amendment proposed by Lord Crewe.

Mr. DOIG said it was at a stage when they could be of service in strengthening the Council. If the Bill was to be hurried through, they would require to look very sharply after their interests.

Mr. GILES said they would have to educate the members of Parliament in the same way as they had to educate Lord Crewe.

Mr. G. LUNAN thought they might take exception to the introduction of a limit of time during which the titles were to be used. Seven years' probation was far too long.

Mr. STORRAR thought Mr. Lunan should not press that point. If they allowed the limitation of time there was a chance of having the Government on their side.

Mr. CURRIE said that although these companies had no right to that title, legal or moral, yet if they refused the limitation they would increase the opposition against themselves.

Mr. LUNAN thought that in any resolution they might pass they should not say anything about it. He had had his back stiffened by the fact that medical men were very anxious to meet them.

Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL proposed that the resolution should be sent by the divisional secretaries, not only to the Premier, but to all the Scottish members of Parliament.

This was agreed to.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon, and thereafter the following resolution was drafted for transmission to members of Parliament:

This annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland, in name of the registered chemists of Scotland, protests against the passing of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill now before the House of Commons unless Clause 4 is amended in accordance with the proposals made by Lord Crewe, but rejected by the House of Lords, in favour of protecting the statutory professional titles reserved to individuals by the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868.

It was resolved, on the suggestion of Mr. J. A. Russell, to immediately send a copy of the resolution, with a covering letter, to each Scottish member of Parliament, and also that each of the divisional secretaries should be asked to write to his member in name of all the chemists and professional men in his division, asking for support to the claim of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. LUNAN, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and members of the retiring Executive, which Mr. DOTT acknowledged.

Summer Outings.

Potter Heigham

was the rendezvous selected by the members of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association for their annual summer outing on Thursday, June 14. Eleven members were present. Some went by road, others by rail, all meeting at the Bridge, where a steam launch was in readiness to take them to Ranworth Broad, famous for its pretty scenery and excellent fishing. The party landed at the Staithe, and a group photograph was secured by Mr. Hill, of Gorleston (one of the members). After a stroll round the small and pretty village with its picturesque old church, the party returned to the Bridge Hotel, where they did full justice to a "high tea." The weather was dull and cold, but rain held off, and the members returned home having enjoyed another successful outing.



The names are, from left to right: (back row) Messrs. Hill, Goddard, Woodcock, Male, Shearman; (front row) Drabble, Davies, Palmer, Richmond, Williams, and Kellman (in front).

We reproduce above the photograph of the members. When we first glanced at it we were struck with the similarity between some of the faces and those in another group photograph which we received a week or two ago from Mr. S. N. Pickard (Ossett) of the Dewsbury Chemists on their outing. So we reproduce that also in the next column in order that our readers may arrange the doubles.

At the Bishop's Castle.

THE members of the Guildford and District Chemists' Association met at Farnham on Wednesday, June 13, there being a small muster, and the "business done" was subordinate to the pleasant diversion that Mr. Frederick G. Clapham, of Farnham, had arranged for them. This was a walk through the grounds of Farnham Castle, which is the residence of the Bishop of Winchester, and thereafter the castle itself was inspected. Next month the Association will meet at Haslemere.

The Beauties of the famous Wye Valley

were enjoyed by a large number of members of the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association on Wednesday, on the occasion of their annual picnic. The members of the Bristol Association had been invited to join the party, and although the numbers were not as large as one could have wished, still a few members of the West of England Association availed themselves of the opportunity, and joined the excursion at Severn Tunnel Junction. The weather was beautifully fine, and for once in a way the members forgot the worries of business, and devoted themselves exclusively to the enjoyment of the beautiful scenes with which the Wye Valley abounds. A visit was first paid to Chepstow Castle, which has so many historical associations, and the grand old ruin was much admired. After tea at the

Beaufort Arms Hotel, the party drove to Tintern Abbey, passing over the famous Wyndcliffe *en route*. The return journey was completed about eleven o'clock, the President and Secretary being cordially congratulated on having arranged such an enjoyable excursion.

Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association



Back Row (left to right).

Messrs. Sheard, Smithies, R. Gledhill, A. Taylor, S. N. Pickard, S. Flower, Blakeley.

Front Row (left to right).

Geo. Walker, J. Day, J. Rhodes, G. N. Gutteridge.

To Eastbourne.

THE annual outing of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association took the form of an excursion to Eastbourne, and was held on June 20. The party, numbering thirty, left Clapham Junction at 9.28 A.M., arriving at Eastbourne at 11.50. Lunch and tea were provided at the Royal Restaurant, Terminus Road. During the afternoon brakes were engaged for a trip to Beachy Head, which was most enjoyable. On returning to Eastbourne there was an interval for a stroll on the pier or promenade before tea, which was served at 6.30. The return home was made by the 7.45 train. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Woolcock, Mr. and Mrs. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Misses Palmer-Peake and Simons, Messrs. Harvey, Higgs, Clement, Simpson-Parrott, Flack, Longtoff, and Blanchford.

"F. & J." up the River.

In spite of rather showery weather, the staff of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, of Snow Hill, London, E.C., spent a very enjoyable day on June 16. The party trained to Reading, where they embarked on the launch *Counties*, going up the river as far as Goring, where a number of the party went ashore to explore the lovely country around Stratley; the others kept on the boat, wishing to see more of the river, which is so charming at this point. At 4.30 P.M. the party met at the Bull Hotel, Stratley, where dinner was served. Some disappointment was felt that, owing to important engagements, neither of the principals was able to take the chair, but a letter was read from Mr. W. H. Fassett and a telegram from Mr. L. O. Johnson expressing their regret and wishing the outing an entire success. After various toasts had been honoured, the party again boarded the launch, and arrived at Reading in time to catch the 9.25 express to London. The arrangements were well carried out by Messrs. A. R. Smith, C. C. Breed, E. C. Chapman, and C. W. Baldwin (Secretary).

Exploring Cambridge Colleges.

THE summer outing of the Peterborough Chemists' Association and friends was held on June 14. Cambridge was visited, and on arriving at the Fitzwilliam Museum there the visitors were welcomed by a deputation from the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association—Mr. A. Saville Peck, M.A., Mr. Deck, jun., and the President (Mr. H. F. Cook). From the museum the visitors were taken to King's, Queens', Clare, Trinity, St. John's, and other colleges, in the various characteristics and possessions of which they found much

that was interesting and informing. Incidentally they were initiated into the mysteries of counting the balls on Clare Bridge and moving the knocker in Trinity "quad"—two time-honoured jests specially preserved for freshmen. Next the visitors were taken to a Congregation at the Senate House. At luncheon at the Lion Hotel the party were joined by several more members of the Cambridge Association, including Mr. Campkin, Mr. Flanders, and Mr. Mallett. The toasts of the two Associations were proposed by their respective Presidents and duly honoured. The afternoon was assigned to sampling the pleasures of the river, on which the visitors were piloted by Mr. Moss in his motor-launch and Mr. Flanders and Mr. Deck, jun., in their boats. Cambridge friends did the honours at tea, and then, after thanks to the hosts and a flood of pleasant memories, the return journey was undertaken. The visitors included Mr. C. Bailey (Uppingham) (President of the Peterborough Association) and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Bond Smith (Potton), Mr. H. Barton (St. Ives), Mr. Cyril Baxter (Bourne), Mr. and Mrs. J. Farr (Yaxley), Mr. and Mrs. Taylor (Uppingham), Mr. J. W. Bodger, Mr. T. Brailsford, Mr. T. J. Calcutt, Mr. J. W. Hall (one of the Secretaries), Mr. H. E. Noble, Mr. J. Lazenby, Mr. J. G. Sturton, Mr. Fred Sturton, Mr. E. Swallow, Mr. E. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, and Mr. F. W. Whitwell (Peterborough).

Scottish Chemists' Excursion.

ON Wednesday, June 20, the excursion promoted jointly by the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association was held, the destination being the pretty Clydeside resort Tighnabruaich. The Edinburgh contingent, numbering about fifty members and their lady friends, travelled to Gourrock by the Caledonian line. There they were joined by about ninety members and lady friends of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association, and the large company boarded the steamer *Lord of the Isles*, which conveyed

Berlin Black to Chairman Chemists' Picnic, Tighnabruaich.—Why was I not invited to-day? You have done me out of a day's enjoyment, but you can't do me out of my telegram.—Wilhelm."

The Chairman gave the company a most cordial welcome, especially visitors from the East, and also proposed the loyal toasts, which were duly honoured. Mr. W. L. Currie then gave the toast of "The Edinburgh Association," which was acknowledged by Mr. C. F. Henry (Chairman). Mr. J. R. Hill proposed "The Glasgow Association," the Chairman replying. "The Joint Secretaries" was given by Mr. Thos. Adams, and Mr. G. H. C. Rowland (Edinburgh) and Mr. James Lennox (Glasgow) replied. By the time luncheon was over rain was falling heavily, and the company therefore resolved to enjoy themselves indoors, so the dining-hall having been cleared and a piano brought in, the time was spent very pleasantly in songs, recitations, and dancing till nearly five o'clock, when they started on the return journey on board the *Lord of the Isles*. High tea was served on the steamer, and before the two contingents parted company at Gourrock a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. J. P. Gilmour for the arrangements he and his committee had made. And so home.

In Epping Forest.

THE annual outing of the West Ham Chemists' Association took place on June 14 to Epping Forest. The weather kept fine, but was somewhat dull and cold. The party journeyed through the Forest in brakes, the rendezvous—the Owl, Leppitts Hill—being reached before five. Mr. Ward took a photograph of the party, and a stroll in the Forest filled in the time to "high" tea at six o'clock. After tea Mr. Eastman made a few remarks on the work of the Association and hoped that the members would attend the meetings better in future. Another stroll in the Forest was then indulged in, and at eight a concert took place, at which songs were contributed by Mrs. Rockley, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. J. Hender, Mr. S. Jamieson, Mr. W. Packman, Mr. A.



WEST HAM CHEMISTS' PARTY.

them to Tighnabruaich, on the Kyles of Bute. The sail was greatly enjoyed. Luncheon was served at the Royal Hotel at 12.30, and was presided over by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Mr. R. L. Hendry (Edinburgh), Mr. J. W. Sutherland, and Mr. Robt. Tocher (Glasgow) being croupiers. The company included representatives from Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Carlisle, Ardrossan, Greenock, Dunoon, Kilmarnock, Helensburgh, and Rothesay. After luncheon the Chairman intimated letters of apology and read some remarkable telegrams, of which we give a selection:

"Ca' canny brither Scots.—C. B."

"Commons Golf Links to Chemists' Political Association, Royal Hotel, Tighnabruaich.—Very busy on the links golfing. Cannot be present. Hope weather has settled convictions.—Arthur Jones."

"Notts to Registered Chemists' Picnic, Royal Hotel, Tighnabruaich.—The fat is in the fire and the Boot is on the other leg.—Jesse."

Potter, Mr. H. Soper, and Mr. Jose. Mr. W. Potter proposed "The Health of the President"; and the President, in replying, thanked the committee, and especially Mr. W. R. Barnes, for organising the excursion. Earlam Hall was reached about 11.50 p.m., and so ended an excursion that had given great enjoyment to all the participants.

Prints of the photograph may be obtained from Mr. Soper, mounted, 1s. each, two for 1s. 6d.; 12 by 10 enlargements, 2s. 6d. each, the profits to go to the funds of the Association.

FLEMISH SOOTHING-SYRUP.—It is a common practice in Flanders, says a morning paper, to brew from dried poppy-seeds a drink which has all the dangerous qualities of opium, and the Belgian doctors are trying to combat the evil. The opiate is administered in almost every illness, and the peasant women give it to children who cannot sleep. The great death-rate among children and the numerous cases of murder in Flanders are said to be the results of this practice.

Association Affairs.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE second botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday, June 15, when a large party travelled by the 8.30 P.M. train to Colinton and walked back by Colinton Dell to Slateford, whence train was taken back to town at 10.32 P.M. The weather was fine, and while the light lasted field work was busily carried on. In all, plants representing thirty-four natural orders, fifty-eight genera, and seventy-two species were collected. On the motion of the President, Mr. J. Tait, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. William Duncan, F.C.S., who conducted the excursion.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

THE Hon Secretary of this body (Mr. Percy Swire) has circulated the members with regard to the proposed annual excursion. He points out that at the last meeting of the Association it was decided to have an excursion to the Dukeries on Thursday, July 5, leaving Halifax Old Station by early morning train for Worksop. Luncheon will be provided at the Royal Hotel, after which arrangements have been made for a drive to Clumber, Thoresby, Sherwood Forest, Edwinstowe, Birklands, and Welbeck Abbey. On returning to Worksop dinner will be partaken of at the Royal Hotel. The President has generously undertaken to provide saloons at his own expense, so that all may travel together. The committee intend the party to be composed of chemists, their wives, and personal friends.

Brighton Junior Pharmacy Club.

THE balance-sheet of this Club for the year ended May 1 has been sent to members. The donations from patrons were 19*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* and members' subscriptions and nomination-fees 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, other receipts bringing up the total to 38*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* The expenses amounted to 35*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, the chief item being 21*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* for rent, rates, and purchase-installments. The year closes with a balance in hand of 2*l.* 16*s.* An appeal is made for support in order to pay off a deficit of 20*l.* on the purchase of furniture, the object being to free the Club from debt and enable it to become self-supporting. The Hon. Secretaries are Mr. O. D. Holmes, 140A Western Road, Brighton, and Mr. W. P. Cooke, 52 King's Road, Brighton.

York Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held in the Old George Hotel on June 13. There were present Messrs. W. P. Saville (President), J. A. Lupton (Treasurer), S. Scruton, J.P., A. Humphrey, M. F. Burgin, F. A. Newey, G. E. Walker, T. M. Steedman, J. Sowray, Hutchinson, W. Dewhurst, T. B. Cundall, and T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary).

FORMING A LIBRARY.—The President said Mr. W. Lund and Mr. J. Sowray, the trustees of the grant made by the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1881 for the education of apprentices, had been invited to meet the members to discuss the proposal to form a library, the books in which would be useful to both assistants and qualified chemists. It was proposed that Messrs. Bleasdale, Ltd., be asked to take care of the books, their premises being central and convenient. Mr. Lund said he agreed with the suggestion as to forming a library, but could not sanction it being kept at a private firm. He did not see his way clear to part with any of the money unless some public place, such as Archbishop Holgate's School, were decided upon. Mr. Sowray said he looked upon the matter from a broad point of view, and was willing that the books should be placed in the care of Messrs. Bleasdale, Ltd. Mr. Cundall asked if the books would be obtainable at any time if placed in Archbishop Holgate's School. Mr. Scruton, J.P., said one way out of the difficulty would be to present the books to the free library. On being put to the meeting it was decided to place the books with the Governors of Archbishop Holgate's School. The books can be borrowed on a voucher signed by a member of the Association.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

A DEPUTATION of the members of this Association waited upon the local members of Parliament on Friday, June 15, at 22 Adelaide Crescent, Hove—the house of the senior member, the Hon. E. Villiers—Mr. E. A. Ridsdale being also present. The delegates were Messrs. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S. (President), W. W. Savage, J. Williamson, J. R. Gwatkin, C. A. Blamey, C. E. Robinson, C. S. Ashton, W. R. Cook, A. Hall, J. Plowright, and C. G. Yates.—Mr. Savage introduced them to the borough members. Mr. Gibson acted as spokesman, and gave a lucid exposition of the chemists' case, reading those parts of the 1868 Act dealing with titles and penalties for infringements of same, quoting cases that have arisen, and stating the probable effects that would follow enactment of the Bill in its present form. He asked them to give their careful attention to the Bill and to support the amendments proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society, and finally presented a petition signed by over eighty chemists of the district praying them to accede to their request. Messrs. Villiers and Ridsdale both listened intently to the explanations of the President, and by their queries showed intelligent appreciation of the services rendered to the public by chemists generally, and quite concurred that the Bill unamended would be an injustice to chemists particularly and an infringement of the rights of qualification generally. They promised to do what they can towards carrying out the wishes of their petitioners, and promised to present the petition to the House this week. Another petition was also left with them, signed by over sixty local medical practitioners. It is interesting to note that all who were asked to sign it were quite in agreement with its aims and objects, not a single one refusing his signature.

A New Association.

A MEETING of chemists, called under the aegis of the North London Branch of the London Chemists' Association, was held at the King's Head, Market Place, Enfield, on June 20. Over a dozen were present, among others being Messrs. W. S. Glyn-Jones, F. W. Truman, J. C. Pentney, John Holding, J. Edwards (High Barnet), F. Goldby (Enfield), W. W. Ragg (Edmonton), A. E. Worfolk (Enfield), and R. B. Betty. Mr. F. Goldby was elected to the chair, and he explained that the object of the gathering was to form a local association of chemists, either for Enfield or district or as a branch of the London Chemists' Association. He regretted the absence from the meeting of Mr. J. H. P. Bolton, of Winchmore Hill, and of Mr. A. C. Wootton, neither of whom was able to be present. In the course of a recent canvass of the Enfield division with regard to a petition against the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill he (Mr. Goldby) had discovered that the total number of men on the Register of Chemists and Druggists in the division is fifty-two. Of these twenty-five are in business for themselves; the others are either managers, assistants, or living in retirement in the neighbourhood. Of the twenty-five chemists in business thirteen are members of the Society, and the petitions he presented were signed by forty-four chemists and by fifty-two medical men. The division is a wide one, with various populous centres scattered over it, and he thought it would be difficult to form an independent association under such circumstances. He was in favour of affiliating with the North London Branch of the London Chemists' Association. Mr. Edwards agreed that union with the North London Branch would be preferable, but Mr. Betty pointed out that greater good might result from small meetings held at different places in the division. Mr. A. E. Worfolk agreed with Mr. Goldby that it would be impracticable to expect large meetings among local chemists. There are few means of communication between the different centres, and if their meetings were to be of any use at all, the only way was to join the North London chemists. Mr. Glyn-Jones spoke strongly in favour of a distinctly local association. They were forgetting, he said, the main object of the local association, which was to create the best possible feeling between those who lived and worked in the same area. The more localised their association could be made the better, and he suggested Wood Green as the most convenient meeting-place for all

parties. He would much rather see a large number of local associations (federated probably with other local associations) than one large octopus association and much talk about power and large meetings. Mr. Worfolk inquired whether local associations were intended only for social intercourse or to advance the general welfare of chemists throughout the country. Mr. Glyn-Jones replied that they were intended primarily for local purposes. They acted as units, and if national affairs were to be dealt with they had plenty of existing associations, such as the Pharmaceutical Society, the Federation of Local Associations, the Chemists' Defence Association, and the P.A.T.A. Mr. Pentney disagreed with Mr. Glyn-Jones. He would like to see a confederation of the local associations of London. The London Chemists' Association had been instrumental in creating the Thames Valley Chemists' Association and the North Kent Chemists' Association, and they now found one association going one way and the other another. There was no harmonious working together, as there ought to be. He was very sceptical of the power said to be possessed by the Federation. He advocated that the Enfield chemists should first belong to the London Chemists' Association, and when they grew strong enough they might walk by themselves. Mr. Truman thought the Enfield chemists would find it advantageous from an economical point of view to join the London Chemists' Association. Mr. Holding agreed with Mr. Glyn-Jones's view regarding social intercourse and small meetings. Ultimately Mr. Glyn-Jones moved—

That an association of chemists for the Enfield Division be formed.

If the Federation was not doing its work, he said, as Mr. Pentney had suggested, that was entirely the fault of the local associations, who ought to see that it did its duty. Mr. Ragg seconded Mr. Glyn-Jones's motion. Mr. Worfolk confessed himself converted to Mr. Glyn-Jones's idea. Mr. Goldby was also convinced. Mr. Truman spoke of the benefits of sociality in South London, and Mr. Pentney admitted himself beaten with good grace and in the best of humour. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*, the seven chemists present from the district (with power to add to their number) being appointed to carry out future arrangements. On the motion of Mr. Ragg, a vote of thanks was passed to the London Chemists' Association for arranging the meeting, and a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Goldby for presiding.

'Tabloid' Prices.

A PRIVATE conference was held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C., on Thursday, June 21, between Mr. Henry S. Wellcome and a deputation from the London Chemists' Association. The deputation comprised Messrs. F. W. Truman (Chairman of the General Purposes Committee), J. C. Pentney, P. H. Burton, A. C. Watkins, R. B. Betty (Secretary of the London Chemists' Association), and S. Gibbs (Eastbourne). The meeting was called by Mr. Wellcome to discuss the question of protecting the prices of the products of the Burroughs Wellcome laboratories. It was agreed that a statement for publication would be drawn up by Mr. Wellcome and the Chairman.

Demerara Doings.

(By the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. W. A. FISHER, druggist, has started an action against a bailiff and a magistrate for alleged assault and false imprisonment. The amount claimed as damages is \$1,000.

MR. F. J. BROWN, of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., arrived in Georgetown the week before the mail left. It is four years since Mr. A. E. Fearnley, representing this firm, visited the Colony.

MESSRS. BRODIE & RAINER, who have already four shops and a mineral-water factory at Georgetown, are about to open a branch at New Amsterdam, the capital of Berbice, about sixty miles away. It is understood that the firm's Croal Street branch will be given up.

IN THE MORTALITY COMMISSION'S REPORT for the Colony the most interesting part, so far as the drug-trade is con-

cerned, is that "the Commission strongly advocates the desirability of controlling the sale of 'patent' medicines, being satisfied that incalculable harm ensues by their indiscriminate use taking the place of proper medical treatment."

THE RETURNS OF LOCAL PRODUCE EXPORTED for the current year up to May 17 have been published. From them we learn that sugar amounting to 28,941 tons has been shipped; rum, 813,100 gals.; "molascuit" and cattle-food, 2,905 tons; balata, 105,682 lb.; rubber, 1,076 lb.; rice, 325,739 lb.; cocoa, 3,300 lb.; coco-nuts, only 24,338, as compared with 221,280 last year. Starch seems to have found a market, 11,000 lb. having been exported, as against last year's 200 lb.

THE DISTILLATION OF RUM is quite an important adjunct of the sugar-factory; and at the present time, when the price obtained for sugar has reached such a low ebb, it does more than the Irishman's proverbial pig which merely pays the rent. The amount of rum, both "white" and coloured, exported annually to Scotland is surprising. After the usual blending processes much of it is doubtless issued to the public under another name. But so closely is this trade guarded that no two consignments are said to have the same shippers' marks on the casks. A Commissary of Taxation keeps a sharp watch upon distilling operations.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony

CHEMICAL ACTION.—A terrible accident occurred last month at a farm in Utecht district, when Miss Sarah Moolman lost her life. It is believed that she used some caustic-soda solution to clean a lyddite shell, which exploded by chemical action. The lady was blown to pieces, and the house was much damaged.

MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.—At Umzimkulu, in Griqualand East, last month, Samuel Boyd, chemist, was charged, before the Resident Magistrate, with practising as a medical practitioner and dentist without a licence. There were five counts in the indictment, the first four referring to alleged medical attendance on natives. The fifth count alleged practising as a dentist by extracting three teeth from a native. Dr. Mast, D.S., deposed to the native woman, on whom defendant had practised dentistry, having called on him. The woman was suffering from a dislocated jaw, which he reduced. For the defence, defendant stated that he was a chemist of thirty-seven years' standing. He admitted having examined the natives in question, but he did not charge anything for advice. With regard to the dentistry charge, he removed one tooth only, which was decayed, but there was no dislocation. When the woman still complained that her jaw was out, he told her that, if she thought so, she had better go to Dr. Mast. He admitted using the stethoscope, and said he would use one to-morrow if he thought it necessary. He was entitled to do so, as he only charged for medicines. Asked what was the actual value of a 5s. bottle of medicine, he said that medicines had no commercial value. After argument, the Magistrate found the accused guilty on the first two counts only, and fined him 6/., with the alternative of one month. Notice of appeal was given.—In the Magistrate's Court, Grahamstown, on May 19, Walter Lloyd Horton, described as a "European commercial traveller," was fined 1/ 10s., with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for having practised as a medical practitioner without being duly licensed. The evidence showed that he had prescribed for a farmer who was lying ill at the hotel, and who in return paid accused's hotel bill and gave him a sum of money, accused's defence being that the payments were in the nature of a present.

New South African Customs Tariff.

THE publication of the new South African Customs Convention simultaneously in this country and in South Africa enabled us to give early information of the changes involved (see *C. & D.*, June 2, p. 859), and since then we have published indications of disapproval of the changes among South African traders. The last Cape mail brought us letters expressing the feelings of the retail drug-trade, which are uniformly opposed to the manner in which certain articles are taxed. We cannot do better than reproduce these letters, for although the figures given have already been recorded, the opinions are Colonial, and, as such, of especial interest.

Cape Colony.

The South African Customs Union tariff was made known throughout the interested States on May 25, says our Cape correspondent. Its contents, together with the question of railroad rates, are now engaging the attention of the Parliaments in those States that have such institutions.

The preference extended to the United Kingdom and reciprocating British countries is rather less than it was, but it still exists in the shape of a 3-per-cent. preference on many lines, and the Transvaal will continue to import produce of the province of Mozambique free.

Under the Convention Cape spirit will be admitted into the Transvaal at a duty of not more than 9s. instead of 15s. per proof gallon formerly. The Cape Government gave the Cape distiller to understand that the Transvaal duty would only be 6s.; evidently, then, it is clear that the Transvaal overruled this idea, as it reserves to itself the right to go as high as 9s.

The extraordinary duty placed on pills in bulk comes as a surprise to the South African trade. This duty is heavy enough to protect the "local industry," which consists of turning out a few chalk-coated pills from time to time. This 20s. per lb. on bulk pills is evidently intended against the packers of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, Bile Beans, and Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills. Since it is not possible for the Customs to discriminate, all pills must come under the same heading. There is no reason why tablets should not be substituted for pills in bulk, which come in under the 15 per cent. clause, less 3 per cent. when of British manufacture.

The duty on printed matter, that specially specifies advertising-material of every description, has gone from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent., or on British from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 22 per cent. This may mean more revenue for the Government, but it certainly will not make much difference to the printing-trade. A Cape Town firm recently asked all the local printing concerns for quotations covering a large number of booklets. The lowest price received was more than double what the English printer undertook to land them for, paying $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty. South African printing is not only very bad, but it is costly, and blocks are for the most part terrible productions when used.

Medicinal preparations ready for sale direct to the public, not being of a nature to bring them under the spirit clause, pay 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, less 3 per cent. in case of United Kingdom or Canadian manufacture. The old tariff provided for a rebate of 25 per cent. on the actual amount of the 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, therefore the foreign maker is now in a better position than he was.

Crude drugs and chemicals, with few exceptions, will pay 15 per cent., as will druggists' sundries, with a 3 per cent. rebate to reciprocating countries; while vaccine virus, toxin, and serums will be admitted free no matter whence they come.

No. 36 in Class 1 (spirits and spirituous preparations) is of importance to the British manufacturer. All medicinal and toilet preparations and essences, syrups and tinctures containing more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit, 20s. per Imperial gallon. Formerly tinctures and fluid extracts paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* when from the United Kingdom, and 10 per cent. when from a foreign country, and the local manufacturers were allowed to have spirit free of Excise duty. With the advance to 20s. per Imperial gallon also comes the notification that spirit used in the manufacture of medicinal products in South Africa will not be entitled to a rebate of the Excise-duty, which is 6s. per proof gallon. As spirit costs in bond at the Cape about 6s. per gallon, with Excise-duty on that used by the manufacturing-chemist, the cost ready for use, reckoning the extra cost of labour, etc., in South Africa will put billing prices at about the same as they are on this side for home consumption.

Natal.

A correspondent in Durban, writing on May 26, says:

"The long-looked-for Customs tariff was announced yesterday, and the effect of it, in so far as chemists are con-

cerned, is most disastrous. It has come like a bombshell, and the average chemist so far has not yet realised the far-reaching effect of the new duties.

"Pills in bulk, which came in before at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* rate, now have to pay 17. per lb., which is absolutely prohibitive. The main reason of this new duty is the fact that for some time some of the best-advertised patent pills, instead of coming through at the 25 per cent. duty, were imported in bulk by the hundredweight, and packed at this side, thereby evading the duty, and the chemist is made to suffer for the 'slimness' of outsiders.

"Again, the duty on tinctures, which formerly came in at the *ad valorem* rate, is raised to 17. per Imperial gallon on all mixed spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, and no allowance will be made for under-proof in excess of 15 per cent. This means that all tinctures, infusions, and concentrated extracts, cordials, etc., will be increased in price by 2s. 6d. per lb., which outlay the chemist will have no opportunity of having refunded from the public. If this prohibitive duty creates a new industry in this Colony its application will be justifiable, but the consensus of opinion locally is dead against the new tariff, and I would not be surprised to hear of an indignation meeting being called to protest."

Transvaal.

A correspondent in Johannesburg, after quoting the duties on the principal supplies for chemists and druggists, says:

"The imposition of the duty on tinctures and bulk pills has caused a great amount of dissatisfaction among South African chemists generally."

The specific duty on pills was referred to in our issue of June 2, p. 851, and was intended by the Convention to apply to proprietary pills imported in bulk; but the careless manner in which the items in Class 1 have been drafted makes the 20s. duty applicable to pills in bulk generally. The various Legislatures have not power to correct such errors, but we desire to point out to Colonial chemists that a good case may be made out for enforcing the intention of the Convention. No. 53 in Class 2 (duty 25 per cent. *ad val.*) reads:

Medicinal preparations, not elsewhere enumerated, other than pills imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public, when prepared by any secret or occult art and recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any disease or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies.

No. 31 in Class 1 is the same wording as the above italicised portion. There is no other item in the whole tariff to which the above exemption "other than" can possibly apply, and the explanatory description beginning "when prepared by any secret or occult art" should be construed as applying to No. 31, "pills imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public." If the Customs authorities do not put this construction upon Nos. 31 and 53, it follows that the 25-per-cent. duty only will be imposed upon any kind of pills ready for retail sale; that is to say, Colonial chemists and druggists may import ordinary stock pills put up in 6d., 1s., or other sized boxes or bottles at the 25-per-cent. duty (less 3 per cent. when British), and proprietary pills can be imported at the same rate.

We again call attention to the fact that the duty on tinctures, etc., containing more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit is 20s. per Imperial gallon, irrespective of the alcoholic strength. This also is a matter on which our Colonial readers should approach the authorities.

Public Feeling.

From a great mass of Colonial newspaper comment sent to us by our correspondents we pick out those items which help to throw light on the position.

IN THE CAPE House of Assembly on May 28, Mr. Walton, the Treasurer, in the course of his speech moving the adoption of the new rates, said:

The Convention comes into force on July 1, and then any party to it can give twelve months' notice between that date and June 30, 1907, of a desire to amend the Convention or to retire from it; so that the Convention will last two years from July 1 next. Certain amendments may be agreed upon, but no alteration can be insisted upon without due notice.

Mr. Walton spoke on the spirit question at some length, but his remarks were in reference to pure spirits and "other sorts" which pay 19s. per Imperial proof gallon (whisky, brandy, gin, and the like). As to tinctures he said:

Tinctures used to come in at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The effect of that was this—that tinctures were imported almost entirely. They believed that under this new tariff, where they would pay 19s., Colonial spirits would be used in the manufacture of these tinctures.

Mr. Walton was in error in saying 19s., as 20s. is the duty. A Cape newspaper refers to Mr. Walton's speech as "lamentable," and says the "Convention will maim the consumer, introduce the poor man to starvation, and do no good to the producer."

The Legislative Council adopted the Convention on June 15 by fourteen votes to eleven, adding a rider expressing regret that it includes the principle of preference. There is discontent over the duty imposed on English trade catalogues. Possibly some relief will be found by the interpretation of the tariff, but it cannot be altered, as the individual Colonies have to accept or reject it bodily.

IN NATAL, according to Durban reports, "general opinion accepts the tariff although there are a considerable number of complaints," and the rate on tinctures is mentioned as one "which will result in the price of medicines being considerably increased." The price of paraffin oil was raised by retailers before the end of May, and buyers object.

IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY the Convention was passed on May 28 by the Legislative Council sitting at Bloemfontein. The director of Customs (Mr. J. H. Meiring) had charge of the motion. Regarding No. 79 (disinfectants) he remarked:

Disinfectants are free; but a great many articles were passed off on the public as disinfectants which were absolutely useless, and they were introduced into this country free of duty, although they were not actually the articles that they were represented to be. It was then found necessary that when disinfectants are allowed into the country free they shall be of standard proof to be fixed by the various Governments belonging to the Union. That standard, after consultation with the various medical officers of health of the Colonies who are parties to this Union, has been agreed upon and it has been inserted in the Convention. For instance, in the case of liquid disinfectants it shall mean and include any article or substance intended chiefly for a germicide, and which is found to be of a strength not less than that of pure carbolic acid when tested with living bacillus typhosus according to the Rideal-Walker method of standardisation. And it is the same with disinfectant powder. Powdered disinfectants shall also mean and include any powder intended chiefly as a germicide, and which is found to be of a strength not less than that of carbolic powder containing at least 15 per cent. of pure carbolic acid when tested.

The collector was wrong in saying that disinfectants are free, as the item No. 79 is in Class IV., 3 per cent. *ad val.*, as follows:

Disinfectants in bulk, provided they are of a standard approved by the various Governments of the Union. With regard to the Excise-duty on spirits Mr. Meiring said at an earlier sitting:

There seems to be a great increase in the Excise-duty of 9s.; but, as pointed out, previously duty was paid on the liquid gallon up to proof. It has been made for under proof 7s. 6d., and as all are from 16 to 18 per cent. under proof the actual duty paid will not be more than 7s. 6d., as at the present moment. With regard to methylated spirits this article has been introduced in order to make it reciprocal. If methylated spirits are produced in any Colony they will be treated all on the same lines as they are in any other Colony.

The Ordinance giving effect to the Convention was passed by the Council on May 28.

IN THE TRANSVAAL the new Convention has aroused a storm of criticism, merchants expressing bitter disappointment at its terms. Some go so far as to question the advisability of the Transvaal remaining within the Union. Mr. W. A. Martin, who represented the Transvaal commercial community at the Conference asserts that he has been "had," and that an assurance given him has not been fulfilled.

The Pretoria Chamber of Commerce decided on May 29 to request the Acting Lieutenant-Governor to postpone the imposition of the duties on articles on which prohibitive duties have been placed until all such goods now on the water have been cleared.

The "Times" correspondent, telegraphing on June 19, says, *inter alia*:

Local opposition to the new South African Customs Convention has been strengthened by the official adherence of the Progressive party. The general committee of the

Johannesburg branch of the party issued a statement on June 18 pointing out that the new tariff is directly opposed to the principles laid down in their manifesto last January. The committee, therefore, formally urges its rejection by the Transvaal Legislature and the continuance of the old Convention pending further discussion, or, failing this, that the necessary twelve months' notice of withdrawal be given at once. . . . Of the two alternatives which they suggest the first is certainly out of the question. . . . The second—that is, immediate denunciation of the new Convention—will probably be found to be the best solution of the present difficulty. . . . The speech in which Mr. Hichens, the Colonial Treasurer, moved the ratification of the Convention in the Legislative Council on June 18, has to a great extent dispelled the extravagant estimates of its evil effects.

A Chat about the Matter.

We have had the opportunity of hearing the opinion on the tariff question of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, President of the Transvaal Board of Pharmacy, who arrived in London last Saturday after a pleasant voyage home. Before leaving Johannesburg Mr. Dinwoodie had conversation with his colleagues about the tariff proposals. In several respects they depart, he said, from principles which had been submitted to the Government on behalf of chemists, and which, it was understood, would be favourably considered. The pill-duty was the item that astounded Transvaal chemists most; but Mr. Dinwoodie is of opinion that this was designed to ensure full taxation of Bile Beans, Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, and Doan's Pills, which have been imported in bulk



MR. DINWOODIE.

at the ordinary rate, or less than half the duty on proprietary medicines. Mr. Dinwoodie considers that No. 53 on the list is unintelligible and inoperative, as regards pills, without reference to No. 31, and if that be done the 20s. per lb. duty will not be chargeable upon official and other non-proprietary pills in bulk. In any case pills of the latter sort are largely imported ready put up for sale; and, if necessary, that practice may be extended. Incidentally we learned that a 1s. box of pills is the smallest sold by Johannesburg chemists, unless a customer is exceptionally wedded to the "bang gaed saxpence" notion not uncommon there on account of the large number of Scots in the city. Turning to the duty on tinctures, we gathered from Mr. Dinwoodie that what chiefly worries Colonial chemists is whether 20s. is to be paid on the proof gallon or on the Imperial gallon irrespective of alcoholic strength, and he agrees that the Customs authorities may interpret it as "per Imperial proof gallon"; but, he pointed out, one of the objects of the new Convention was to get as many articles as possible specified in the schedules, so that there might be uniformity of action by Customs clerks at different ports of entry, so to speak. We were struck by the comparative equanimity exhibited by Mr. Dinwoodie on the spirit question, and the reason for it soon transpired: he and other chemists in the Transvaal—probably all in South Africa—hold stocks of alcoholic preparations which will last them for some time.

Mr. Dinwoodie has been fourteen years in South Africa, and this is his first visit home since he went out to Port Elizabeth as an assistant to Messrs. Lennon, with whom

he was for nearly three years before he went up country, finally settling in Johannesburg in business on his own account. In the Old Country he had been apprenticed at Dumfries to that capable pharmacist, Mr. John W. Sutherland, now of Glasgow, and passed the Minor three months after his apprenticeship from Mr. Duncan's school in Edinburgh. Then he came to a pharmacy in Earl's Court, and thence went to the Cape. We had a pleasant chat with him about pharmacy affairs in the Transvaal. These have settled down to steady progress under the guidance of the Pharmacy Board, which works in complete harmony with the Medical Council and commands the respect of the Government in all matters pertaining to the drug-trade. Mr. Cameron, Secretary to the Board and the Council, has shown himself to be a capable officer, a master of the laws which he has to assist in administering, and the examinations are conducted with as careful attention to detail and efficiency as if the Colony were annexed to Bloomsbury Square. Mr. Dinwoodie will take the opportunity while in Europe to visit the examinations in Great Britain, and probably also in Paris. Reciprocity interests Transvaal chemists, and they have made a beginning on their part by securing the establishment in the Government Technical Institute at Johannesburg of a pharmaceutical department, where chemistry, physics, and botany are taught by the Institute professors, and Mr. MacIntosh teaches dispensing, pharmacy, and materia medica. Pharmacy students have the privilege of living in the Hall of Residence attached to the Institute. The pharmaceutical curriculum at the Institute is not yet compulsory upon those who enter for the Board's examination, but this is merely a question of time.

Mr. Dinwoodie is more than hopeful about the trade prospects of the Transvaal. Johannesburg is a city built for permanence, and some of its business streets beat London in magnificence. The Colony has a delightful climate, and people who are making their money in it are not all rushing away from it, but are staying there because they like it. This is a growing tendency, in Mr. Dinwoodie's opinion, and although mining is the source of most of the living at present, the new tariff will, he thinks, foster other industries, with greater assurance of a progressive and established Colony for the next generation.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Coto-bark.—Hesse has extracted from Bolivian coto-bark a new crystalline compound, to which he has given the name "cotelline." Cotelline is a colourless, neutral, tasteless body, insoluble in alkaline or acid solution, but soluble in warm alcohol, acetone, etc. It melts at 169°, and has the formula $C_{20}H_{32}O_6$. It is neither a base nor an acid, nor is it an alcohol. Its constitution is under investigation.

Cæsium Peroxide.—E. Rengade ("Comptes Rendus") shows that the ultimate product of the action of oxygen on heated cæsium is the substance Cs_2O_2 , a compound having a golden-yellow colour, a sp. gr. of 3.77 and a melting-point of 515°. This peroxide is immediately decomposed by water, giving rise to oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, and cæsium hydroxide, while its interaction with carbon dioxide furnishes cæsium carbonate and oxygen. Hydrogen also attacks the gently heated oxide, yielding water and cæsium hydroxide.

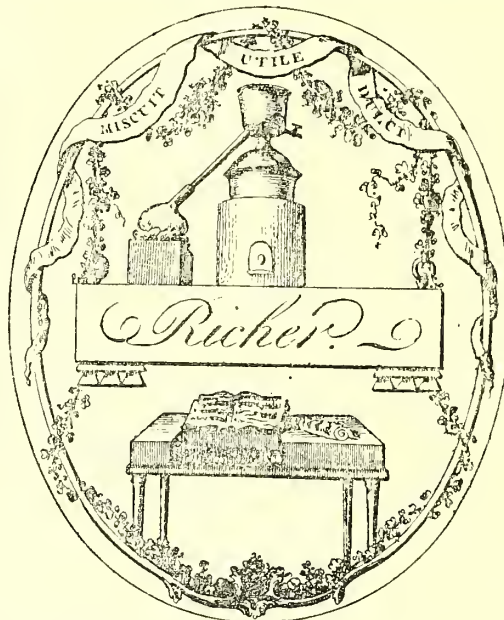
Lactic Acid and Morphine.—A paper contributed by Mr. J. C. Irvine to the Chemical Society on June 7 is interesting from a pharmaceutical point of view. Mr. Irvine finds that by fermentation lactic acid may be readily resolved into its active components by the crystallisation of the morphine salts. On neutralising an aqueous solution of the inactive acid with the alkaloid, the sparingly soluble morphine *l*-lactate separated almost quantitatively, while the compound with the *d*-acid remained in solution.

Behen or Ben Oil.—Van Itallie and Nieuwland ("Arch. der Pharm.," 1906, 159) have examined the seeds (and expressed oil) of *Moringa pterygosperma*. They find the oil has the following characters, which are in good agreement with those published by other observers at different times:

Specific gravity ...	0.9120	Free acid number ...	13.5
Free acid as oleic ...	6.8%	Saponification-number ...	18.7
Ester-value ...	173.5	Iodine-number ...	72.4%
Reichert value ...	0.49	Hehner value ...	95.2

On cooling the oil, phytosterin, melting at 134° to 135°, separates. The oleic acid present is easily oxidised, with the formation of dioxysearic acid.

Pharmaceutical Book-plates.



Richter is believed to have been a chemist because of the still shown at the top of the book-plate. Can any reader give a clue as to the identity of the owner of this book-plate?

Medical Gleanings.

PAPAIN IN MALIGNANT GROWTHS.

DR. W. J. BRANCH, of St. Kitts, mentions in the "British Medical Journal" that papain is being used for injection in cases of scirrhus. Two grains injected into the centre of a mass of scirrhus softens the contents, which discharge in the form of a grey thick fluid. The method is mentioned in view of Dr. Shaw Mackenzie's experiments with trypsin.

THE TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

DR. SABOURAUD has been explaining his treatment of ringworm to the Dermatological Society of Great Britain. He uses x-rays as an agent in suspending the function of the hair papilla, and to meet the difficulty of measuring the quantity of x-rays emitted from the Crookes tube Dr. Sabouraud devised a test depending on the alteration in colour of a disc of barium platinocyanide. These discs or pastilles when exposed at a certain precise distance from a Crookes tube acquire a tint which when it changes to a fawn colour indicates that the intensity of the rays is too great. The pastilles consist of platinocyanide of barium made into a mass with collodion and acetate of amyl. The pastille must be situated precisely 7.5cm. from the anticathode, and the patch of ringworm to be treated must be precisely 15cm. from the centre of the anticathode. If the pastille is placed further off, a radiodermatitis will be caused if the exposure is not stopped until the pastille acquires the correct tint. On the other hand, if the pastille is placed nearer to the anticathode than the 7.5cm., Tint B (the fawn colour alluded to above) will be acquired too soon and the hair will not completely fall out. Mathematical precision in arranging the centring of the rays and the distance of both pastille and scalp is indispensable for success. The diameter of the Crookes tube should not exceed 8cm. and the glass should be thin.—*Lancet*.

DURING 1904 the exports of pumice-stone from the island of Lipari amounted to 11,010 tons, in comparison with 9,827 tons during 1903. Of these totals the direct exports to the United Kingdom were 738 tons in 1904 and 368 tons in 1903. It is possible that further quantities were shipped from Sicilian ports.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Poisons Schedule,

as it now exists and as it is drafted in the Government Bill, is certainly capable of improvement; and it would be a great pity, as Mr. A. C. Abraham remarks, if the present opportunity of modernising it were neglected. Apparently the Privy Council authorities have schemed their schedule entirely out of their own heads, and, as Dr. Johnson said of the dancing bear, it is a wonder they have done it so well. But it is not serious legislation for a Government Department to draft such a detailed formula without formal consultation with persons practically familiar with the requirements and the difficulties, and the Whitehall method of procedure ought to be exposed in the House of Commons. There are several useful suggestions in Mr. Abraham's draft, though in the absence of a Part 2 it is impossible to judge his work fairly. Apparently, however, he, like the Privy Council, ignores or passes on to the Law Courts the Armon point of poisons in compounds. Mr. Abraham settles compounds and mixtures by including them in the schedule "if they contain a substantial and dangerous quantity of such poison." A substantial and dangerous quantity is about as definite as the size of a lump of chalk, and such a provision would merely hand over every case to the tender mercies of lawyers, magistrates, and experts.

The Institute of Chemistry

could enlighten Mr. Parry on the interpretation of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act in regard to the assumption by persons not registered under that Act of the title "chemist," with or without a qualifying adjective. When the Institute was getting itself born in 1877 it first chose for itself the rather cumbrous description of "Institute of Professional Chemists of Great Britain and Ireland," and it was intended that its members should style themselves "professional chemists." When application was made to the Board of Trade to dispense with the term "limited" at the end of the description, the Board, with a vigilance which it might well have maintained in the case of other less distinguished companies, questioned the legality of the Institute's intentions, and brought the matter to the notice of the Privy Council. Whitehall sent the message on to Bloomsbury, and the Pharmaceutical Society had temporarily to oppose the Institute's application. In the end the proposed designation was abandoned, but it was certainly the opinion of all the eminent bodies named that its adoption would have been an infringement of the Pharmacy Act.

An Interesting Relic,

but, at the same time, for modern chemists a rather tantalising one, is exhibited in the shop-window of Mr. Starkie, at Charing Cross. It is the original ledger of Messrs. Bayley & Co., the perfumers, formerly of Cockspur Street, now of St. Martin's Lane, which has been mentioned in the *C. & D.* on several occasions. The pages are opened at an account headed "The King's most excellent Majesty," and show the purchases of perfumery for that particularly excellent monarch George IV. in the years 1823 and 1824. During the six months October 1823 to March 1824, goods to the amount of 305*l.* are entered; the purchases during the next three months total 178*l.* His Majesty seems to have been fairly regular in his habits. The accounts were paid in 1825. Thackeray wrote of the "millions and millions which in the course of his brilliant existence this single prince consumed," and did not seem to think the nation got value for

its expenditure. But the last of the Georges evidently encouraged the production of English perfumery.

The Theosophical Society,

of 161 New Bond Street, will sell you for sixpence a record of discoveries in chemistry which far surpass in wonder all that has been learned about atoms from Lucretius to Lord Rayleigh. The treatise is entitled "Occult Chemistry," and it is a reprint of an article by the versatile Mrs. Annie Besant, published ten years ago in "Lucifer," which was then the Society's organ. It is considered that the recent views of Professor J. J. Thomson, Mendeléeff, and others on atoms confirm Mrs. Besant's prior researches, and that theosophists will be glad to know how she had anticipated contemporary philosophers. Mrs. Besant has the great advantage of being able to carry on her investigations with the aid of the senses of the astral body, which, as she remarks, are unfortunately "latent for the most part in men of our race," who consequently have to grope along in uncertainty and obscurity. We, the ordinary intelligences, know of only three states of matter—solids, liquids, and gases—and we vaguely recognise an ether, but do not exactly regard it as a state of matter. The occultists, however, can see it, and with their astral eyes they can watch the transmigration of an atom through its solid, liquid, and gaseous conditions, and then through four etheric sub-states, until at last it reaches "the highest, common to all, consisting of the ultimate physical atoms to which all elements are finally reducible." As samples of this method of research Mrs. Besant records her observations of the transformations of

Hydrogen, Oxygen, and Nitrogen Atoms,

and she has been good enough to elucidate her descriptions by instructing an earthly artist to translate her astral impressions pictorially. The illustrations not only show the atoms in their several stages, but, by means of lines and dots and arrows, indicate the effects of the "force" working in each. Astrally examined the atoms of each element differ from those of every other element. The hydrogen atom in the gaseous state is egg-shaped, and revolves with bewildering rapidity on its axis. Inside it are six little bodies arranged in the form of two triangles which are tumbling over each other at an immense speed. "The whole atom," the lady tells us, "spins and quivers, and has to be steadied before exact observation is possible." Steadying an atom would be a delicate operation for an ordinary mortal, but Mrs. Besant makes no fuss about the incident. Inside the oxygen atom appears a snake-like body in a spiral coil, gyrating at a high velocity and with such dazzling brilliance that even Lady Lucifer found it difficult to watch it. She expected an easier task with inert nitrogen, but this element was the most complex of all. Inside it was a balloon-shaped thing, and in that were six dots in two rows and a little egg between them. Round the balloon were four round and one ovoid bodies, and these also had things inside them. As these atoms travel through their four etheric stages their construction changes, but when they get to the final one they are all heart-shaped and spirally built. The depression on the broad end of the heart is where the "force" gets in which starts them on their various careers. Whether the ether is constantly supplying us with new atoms, or whether our atoms are being dissipated in the ether, is not clear. But a curious result from observing the ultimate atoms is noted. In the hydrogen final there are eighteen little things—atomettes, we may call them. In the oxygen one there are 290, and in that of nitrogen 261 were counted. Now, if you compare these numbers relatively, you will find them work out as H=1, O=16.11, and N=14.44, which shows how near earthly mortals got to accuracy by merely laborious plodding.

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Editorial Comments.

Marking Time.

As will be seen by reference to our parliamentary column the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill stands where it did last week, no opportunity having occurred for the second reading. Sir Edward Strachey understood up to Wednesday of last week that he was to have charge of the Bill, although already he had six Bills to pilot through the House; but it was finally entrusted to Mr. Herbert Louis Samuel, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office, and member for the Cleveland division of Yorkshire. Mr. Samuel is one of the three hundred odd members of Parliament who at the General Election expressed themselves in favour of the principle of the company clause of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill, and it is the irony of circumstances that gives him charge of a measure which negatives the principle. Mr. Samuel is Liverpool born, and a Balliol man who took his degree with first-class honours. He has been in Parliament since 1902, and is one of the most ardent young Liberals. The Bill was down daily for second reading until Tuesday, when it was deferred until Monday next. Mr. Winfrey, as a safeguard to it being rushed through, blocked it on Monday with an amendment that it "be read this day three months." At present there are two dozen Bills before it for second reading or Committee stage, besides the Education Bill and other highly important measures. The fate of the Bill is a mere matter of speculation. As soon as it reaches the Committee stage numerous amendments will be put down on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Societies, and in that event members of the Government, as well as private members, say the Bill will not be pushed. We have suggested that this Bill and the Pharmacy Bill should be referred to a Select Committee as was done with similar Bills in 1865. The experience of this and previous Sessions is that without an endorsement from a Select Committee there is little hope of progress, and less hope of attention to the principles involved. This



MR. SAMUEL.

course is now spoken of in the House, and Mr. Massingham, of the "Daily News," in his parliamentary notes says :

Mr. Idris is still only convalescent, and it is doubted whether he will be back to the House this Session. The group which is acting with the Pharmaceutical Society does not favour the Government's Bill to regulate the sale of poisons as now altered by the Lords, and there is a suggestion that the whole matter be referred to a Select Committee.

It is not to be supposed that a Select Committee will give chemists or anybody else all they want, but the opportunity for impartial consideration would be greater than in a Committee of the whole House, and the proposals might be enlightened by evidence.

In our note entitled "Ireland and the Bill" we mention a point in regard to the Poisons Schedule which seems worthy of consideration as regards Great Britain. Clause 1 of the Bill is as follows :

Schedule A to the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (*which specifies the articles to be deemed poisons within the meaning of that Act*), is hereby repealed, and the schedule to this Act shall be substituted therefor.

We take it that this means what it says, and that lawyers would not read into it something that it does not say. Schedule A of 1868 specifies ten entries in Part 1 and five entries in Part 2. The literal meaning of Clause 1 is, therefore, that for these fifteen entries shall be substituted the schedule to the Bill. This would mean that twenty-seven entries which have since 1868 been added to the schedule under the powers of Section 2 of the Act would remain as they have been gazetted, with a certain amount of duplication and confusion. To make Clause 1 comprehend these additions there should be incorporated an amendment such as the following :

Page 1, Clause 1, line 7, after "repealed" add "together with the several articles which have been added to the said schedule under the provisions of Section 2 of the said Act."

Alternatively the italicised portion of the clause might be struck out and the suggested addition put in its place. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is pressing upon the Government the importance of taking advantage of the present opportunity of making the Poisons Schedule comprehensive of present-day requirements, and probably he will include this matter in his consideration, if it has not been already pointed out to him.

Ireland and the Bill.

If the history of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill now before the House of Commons has ever to be written, the most curious chapter in that history will be furnished by Clause 7 extending its provisions to Ireland. The Earl of Crewe and his Department in the first instance declined responsibility for the clause; the Marquis of Londonderry, the previous President of his Majesty's Council, would have none of it; and Mr. Walter Long, who, before he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, had made a splendid record as Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, was equally opposed to the Irish clause being included in a Bill drafted with special reference to the law regulating the sale of poisons in Great Britain. It has transpired that the Irish Agricultural Department was the originator of the clause, and to it is due the odium of as complicated and ridiculous a piece of Bill-making as has ever been presented to Parliament. As it now stands, Clause 7 repeals Section 17 of the 1890 Act, which requires that each shop kept open for the sale of poisons or compounding medical prescriptions shall be managed by an appropriately qualified person; and at the same time it proposes that the shop-management clauses of the Bill shall not apply to Ireland. Therefore the Bill

undoes, as regards Ireland, one of the very things that it intends to do as regards Great Britain! The official explanation is that this is not intended, and that the words "except Sections three and four thereof" in Clause 7 are a printer's error! That excuse is frequently the last refuge of the careless, and whether or not it is so in the present instance, the clause bears ample evidence of a struggle on the part of a draughtsman to square the circle. Anyway, he leaves it in such a condition that while Clauses 3 and 4 are said not to apply they are by Clause 7 (d) regarded as applicable. Since the Bill left the House of Lords a definite suggestion has been made to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland by the Irish Office to amend the clause by substituting "except Section five" for "except Sections three and four." This would mean the application of the shop-management clauses and non-application of the curriculum clause to Ireland; but the extreme confusion of Irish poisons and pharmacy law created by the Bill would remain. The solicitors to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have given the following opinion on this point :

119 St. Stephen's Green W.,
Dublin.

June 12, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

re Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

Referring to our interview with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and Messrs. Smith and Wells, we have considered this Bill.

In our opinion it is hopelessly impossible by an Act of Parliament drawn on the basis of English law to intelligently or clearly amend the totally different Irish law. Legislation by reference is a matter at best difficult, but when the reference is to a series of Acts which in most important points have no analogy to the statutes mentioned in the general sections of the Bill, legislation on such a basis cannot be effected. It is a certainty that any such attempt to apply English law and English terms and technical expressions to the different law and, sometimes, to the same technical expressions with different meanings in Ireland, can only result in chaos.

Under all the circumstances your Council would not be justified in identifying themselves with a single official amendment of an impossible Bill.

We have read the proposed new Clause 7, but it was evidently drafted without a knowledge of the peculiar system which exists here.

It is more than plain that the views of your Council are correct—namely, that if legislation on the lines suggested is intended for Ireland, such legislation must be by a separate measure, as otherwise the resulting confusion and chaos will mean much litigation and expense. This view should again be pressed upon the Chief Secretary as the Society's reason for refusing to accept his amendment.

Yours faithfully,

A. & J. ROBINSON.

The Registrar,

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland,
67 Lower Mount Street,
Dublin.

To illustrate the ignorance of Irish law displayed in Clause 7 we shall assume that Clauses 3 and 4 are to be applied to Ireland; then the following would be among the effects of the legislation :

The Act would affect pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists in Ireland, *but not registered druggists*; and as Section 17 of the 1890 Pharmacy Act is proposed to be repealed, the shops of registered druggists would be freed from qualified management. This anomalous condition is due to the circumstance that the framer of Clause 7 has ignored the fact that there are three Pharmacy Act qualifications in Ireland and two only in Great Britain.

We are curious to know how Clause 3 (2) is to apply to Ireland. It provides for the continuance of the businesses of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists after their death. Did the draughtsman mean this for Ireland? If so, how can it be made to apply to the businesses of registered druggists and chemists and druggists?

It is clear that the company clause would exclude registered druggists from managing the shops of companies carrying on the business of a druggist (supposing that is intended or is possible under the clause—and we defy the wit of man to say whether it is or not). In the course of time

there will be no chemists and druggists in Ireland, while registered druggists are a growing class. What then?

The class of pharmaceutical chemists in Ireland are *sui generis*. Clause 4 if applied to Ireland would permit companies to carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemist with the title chemist and druggist, which is equivalent to saying that they may carry on the business of a tailor with the description draper!

What will be the position of the Poisons Schedule in Ireland should the Bill pass? That schedule consists of Schedule A to the 1870 Act and certain other articles which have since been added to it by resolution of the Royal College of Physicians. What will the schedule to the Bill replace?

Such are some of the problems that Clause 7 of the Bill create. We present them in all seriousness as matters which must be considered by Parliament before giving effect to a proposal which will reduce Irish poisons and pharmacy law into a state of chaos, by linking it with laws of Great Britain which correspond merely in name. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the ex-President (Mr. W. F. Wells) have been in London this week, and they have secured a large measure of support in all parts of the House of Commons to their proposition that legislation for Ireland in this matter should be promoted separately from that for Great Britain. Alternatively they will endeavour to have amendments placed before the House to remedy the foregoing anomalies as far as possible. They will also submit proposals (1) to make the use of the title "pharmaceutical chemist" by companies an offence, (2) to extend the widows clause provision to chemists and druggists and registered druggists, (3) to exempt the last-named from jury-service, (4) to require the proprietors of shops to inform the Registrar who are the qualified managers thereof, and (5) to oppose the repeal of Section 17 of the 1890 Act. The North and South of Ireland are in complete harmony in this matter, and by their united efforts they should secure the exclusion of Clause 7 from the Bill. We strongly advise Irish pharmacists or druggists to get into personal touch with their members of Parliament and obtain their support to the exclusion proposal.

Aconitine.

In our issues of October 15, 1904, p. 652, and October 7, 1905, p. 584, we gave abstracts of preliminary papers published by Dr. Heinrich Schultze, working under the direction of Professor E. Schmidt at the University of Marburg, on aconitine. The complete thesis has now appeared in "Archiv der Pharmazie." Professor Dunstan and his co-workers left the impression that the aconitine of English-grown aconite-root may not be exactly the same as that yielded by German aconite; indeed, they definitely suggested (*C. & D.*, November 4, 1905, p. 723) that the alkaloids from these two sources are possibly not identical. The first part of Dr. Schultze's research establishes their identity, his conclusion being based upon the fact that the aconitine which he has isolated from the German drug has constants and crystallographic measurements corresponding to those recorded by Dunstan and his co-workers for aconitine from the English drug. Incidentally Merck's aconitine is proved to be identical, and it is demonstrated that the formula cannot be $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$, as Dunstan originally gave it, but either $C_{34}H_{47}O_{11}$ or $C_{34}H_{45}O_{11}$. Dr. Schultze proceeds to re-study the salts of the alkaloid—viz., the hydrobromide and aurichloride—and the figures which he has obtained show that the molecule is nearer $C_{33}H_{47}O_{11}$ than either of the others, $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$ being further away from the results than any. Dunstan's formula is given in the British Pharmacopœia, but the United States Pharmacopœia gives Freund's formula, $C_{35}H_{47}NO_{11}$, the formula

now adopted by Dunstan also. The thesis proceeds to deal with the experiments on aconine and picra-aconitine (benzoyl-aconine), the author disagreeing from Dunstan and Carr's conclusion that triacetyl-aconitine and tetracetyl-picra-aconitine are isomeric bodies. Dr. Schultze then describes the results of his studies on the action of bromine on aconine, of the action of methyl sulphate, the characters of methyl-picra-aconitine and ethyl-picra-aconitine, and the action of oxidising-agents upon aconine. It will be remembered that aconitine is acetyl-benzoyl-aconine, a fact demonstrated by Freund and Beck, whose priority of discovery led to the *fama* in England which was so disturbing to several reputations. Dr. Schultze's thesis touches this merely indirectly, and chiefly because it corroborates Freund and Beck's conclusions as to the formula of aconitine. But the most important part is the clear evidence which it affords that *Aconitum Napellus* grown in Germany yields an alkaloid identical in chemical and physical properties with that of English aconite.

The B.P. as a Standard.

The Duncan's cascara case is the subject of an editorial article in the "British Medical Journal," the opinion expressed being that the Sheriff could come to no other decision from the evidence before him. The British Pharmacopœia is nowhere defined in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as a legal standard for the sale of drugs, and if it cannot be proved that the purchaser has been prejudiced proceedings must fail. It is suggested, however, that if the case had been brought under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which makes it a penal offence for any person to "compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia," the result might have been different.

"C. & D." Books.

Mr. Robert L. Morland, President of the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy, writing under date of June 8, 1906, says:

I find "Pharmaceutical Formulas" an indispensable work of reference even in this country. In fact I consider it an essential part of every pharmacist's library, wherever the English language is spoken. I constantly find use for the "Art of Dispensing," and have always impressed upon my assistants the importance of this subject, which is treated in such a masterly manner in that volume.

Few pharmaceutical text-books published in Great Britain are sought for in the United States, but of these we are pleased to know that *C. & D.* books, especially those above named and "Veterinary Counter-practice," are among them, and their popularity is well maintained.

Progressive Ireland.

The status of the pharmacist in Ireland is in several respects superior to that of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists in Great Britain, but the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland shows that it is quite alive to the necessity of keeping the educational requirements of the future abreast of the times. By a recent revision of the examination regulations future generations of pharmacists will be required to pass the Preliminary examination prior to the four-years' service necessary before entering for the Licence examination. The regulation comes into force in respect of candidates commencing the four-years' service after December 31, 1906, so that it is only the future generations that will be affected by the new regulations. In this pre-requisite regulation the Irish Society sets an example which other societies and boards in the Empire might usefully follow.

"Silver Gloss."

The letters which the Byron Manufacturing Co. are now sending out contain a separately typed statement as follows :

Some time ago a reference was made in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* to the Byron Silver Gloss and the Byron Manufacturing Co.'s method of doing business.

It was stated that a firm in Glasgow mailed us a cheque to secure the agency for the Byron Silver Gloss, and a few days later another firm was appointed sole agents for that city. This is false, and we take this opportunity of informing every chemist of the fact that we received a cheque from Messrs. William Simpson & Sons, of Glasgow, and gave them our agency. Through a clerical error another firm in Glasgow was communicated with, who also mailed us their cheque. The agency was given to Messrs. William Simpson & Sons, and the second cheque was immediately returned.

We take this opportunity of stating that we appoint one agent in each district only, and that it is distinctly mentioned on our contract-form that an agent can return all stock as soon as any other person or firm is supplied with the goods, except through the agent.

It was on May 26 that we mentioned the facts, and Messrs. Wm. Simpson & Co., writing to us under date June 20, say :

The company were corresponding with the Western Drug-stores, Argyle Street, and ourselves at the same time, and continued the correspondence with the former after our cheque had been received.

The proprietor of the Western Drug-stores, Mr. W. W. Stewart, had taken the precaution to post-date his cheque, and it was returned to him *only when payment had been stopped*. . . . Thanking you for the manner in which you have exposed this firm's methods of business.

The Byron Co. have now dropped using Messrs. Henry Hodder & Co.'s name, but are parading that of Messrs. Needhams, Ltd., with special prominence. To a chemist in Hertfordshire they wrote a specious letter on June 18, in the course of which they said :

To prove conclusively that we do refund cheques as per our agreement, we wish to mention that on June 12 we mailed Messrs. J. T. Coats & Co., chemists, of Edinburgh, cheque for 16*l*.

The other side of this matter is that Messrs. Coats were appointed sole distributing agents for Scotland when there were agents elsewhere across the Border. They had reason for endeavouring to cancel the arrangement, tried to stop payment of their cheque, and refused delivery of the goods ; but it was not until over seventy letters had passed between the Byron Co. and Messrs. J. T. Coats & Co. that the latter (who had taken up a determined attitude from the first) succeeded in getting their money back.

Suppressing Quackery.

A Congress for the Repression of the Illegal Practice of Medicine was held in Paris at the end of May. The scope of the discussions was very wide, to judge from the report of the proceedings in the "*Lancet*." Dr. Dubousquet-Larborderie considered, for instance, that the prescribing druggist constitutes a public danger. He held that advertising ought to be considered as an offence, and apparently thinks advertising as heinous a sin as counter-prescribing. Dr. Boudin considered that herbalists no longer answer the purpose for which they were licensed, and the Congress passed a resolution that no more licences should be issued. A truss, it was stated, cannot be usefully applied unless a diagnosis has been previously made by a medical man, and the Congress agreed that no truss-maker should sell a truss except upon a medical prescription. Opticians are to be treated in like manner ; but the Congress would allow them to sell opera-glasses, telescopes, and magnifying-glasses without a medical prescription. Doctors are to be asked not to send any patient for electrical or x-ray treatment or diagnosis unless the operator is a medical man. The demands here outlined are only a few of the items discussed at the Congress, but they are enough to show that the work to be done will very likely be incomplete at

Doomsday unless some strange degeneration sets in in the human mind. The "*Lancet*," commenting on the Congress, characterises quackery and prostitution as the twin evils that have afflicted the world from the earliest times. It is recognised that quackery will probably never be forbidden as such by law, but the "*Lancet*" thinks that if quacks were licensed as are publicans, and the licence cost a large sum, a real check would be put upon the evil. This is a quaint conceit, and the cynic might inquire how many persons on the Medical Register will need to take out annual licences.

Adulterated Sandal-oil Capsules.

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

THE adulteration of sandal-wood oil has recently attracted some attention, but as samples sold in the London market are very frequently analysed the adulteration has been to some extent checked. With sandal-wood oil capsules, however, the matter stands in a somewhat different position. These are sold to retailers and to minor wholesale houses, where the chances of an analysis being made are only small. During the past few weeks I have been informed by several of the capsule-manufacturers that hundreds of thousands of sandal-wood oil capsules manufactured in London are being sold at prices which are absolutely inconsistent with the use of pure sandal-wood oil. I am indebted to Messrs. Bartlett Hooper & Co. and to Messrs. J. Tye & Sons for obtaining for me two samples of these capsules, the oil contained in which had the following characters :

	1	2
Specific gravity ...	0.963	0.964
Optical rotation ...	+4°	+7°
Solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol ...	Not in 10 volumes	Not in 10 volumes
Santalol-value ...	77 per cent.	78 per cent.

The capsules obviously contain a large proportion of West Indian sandal-wood oil. They are therefore grossly adulterated, and to sell them as pure sandal-wood oil capsules will render any retailer liable under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The so-called West Indian sandal-wood oil is not sandal-wood oil at all, but is distilled from the rutaceous tree *Schimmelia oleifera*, Holmes, and the oil in no way satisfies the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It costs about 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb., or less than one-third the price of genuine sandal-wood oil.

I have ascertained that this adulteration is being practised to a very large extent. I am examining further samples, as I think that an exposure of what amounts to most dishonest competition ought to be pressed to its logical conclusion ; and although I have not been informed of the names of the persons responsible, I hope that the manufacturers of pure sandal-wood oil capsules will use this exposure to stop the malpractices. Public analysts should also give some attention to the matter.

Recent Wills.

BACHELOR.—Mr. George Beetham Batchelor, of Hill House, Esher, Surrey, chairman of Spratt's Patent, Ltd., left estate valued at 49,232*l*. gross, with net personality 37,533*l*. 15*s*. 11*d*.

GOSTLING.—Estate of the gross value of 5,139*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*., with net personality amounting to 2,672*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*., has been left by Mr. John Henry Gostling, pharmaceutical chemist, Halesworth, Suffolk. The executors are his brother, Mr. George James Gostling, chemist, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, and his son, Mr. John Henry Gostling, surgeon.

KIRKMAN.—Mr. Thomas Elton Kirkman, chemist and druggist, Wimbledon, who died on May 23, left estate of the gross value of 810*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.

PARKINSON.—Mr. Christopher Parkinson, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, who died on April 20, left estate of the gross value of 8,730*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*., with net personality 5,602*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*. It is left to his wife and children ; Mr. Charles Myers Parkinson, chemist and druggist, having power to take over the business of 15 Astley Gate, Blackburn, at a valuation.

Legal Reports.

House of Lords.

RHODAMINE B.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Robertson, and Lord Atkinson unanimously decided on June 19 to dismiss the appeal by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik against the decision of the Court of Appeal upholding the verdict of Mr. Justice Buckley in their action against Mr. Ernest Hickson for infringement of their patent-rights. The appellants sought damages from the respondent, and the alleged breach of Letters Patent, No. 15,374 of 1887, in respect to certain dyes (Rhodamine B), consisted in the facts proved at the trial that Hickson had, in this country, contracted with another person (Messrs. W. Grandage & Co., dyers, Bradford), also in this country, to sell a certain quantity of the patented dye. But the contract stipulated that the delivery of the article sold should take place not within the United Kingdom, but in Switzerland. The defendant then procured the article abroad from the Basle Chemical-works, directing it to be delivered to his orders at Basle. He then ordered the holder of the goods abroad to hold them to the order of the purchaser in England, and then the defendant communicated to such purchaser that the goods awaited his order at Basle. Subsequently the goods were brought by the purchaser into the United Kingdom. But when this was done they had passed out of the control of the defendant. The whole question, as Lord James put it, was whether, on the above facts, the patent was infringed through a vending of the goods within the United Kingdom. Their Lordships held that there was no such vending, Lord Davey remarking—

A contract to deliver the goods abroad does not in any way interfere with the patentee's rights to work and utilise his invention in this country. It is a contract to do a perfectly lawful act, and whether the contract be made in this country or abroad does not in itself affect the patentee's monopoly of working his invention, nor is it material to consider where or when the property in the goods passes to the purchaser. The goods may or may not be afterwards brought into this country, but that is no concern of the vendor after he has parted with them. I am of opinion that "vending the invention" in the common form of patent is confined to selling goods made or brought into this country, and that the respondent in this case has not, directly or indirectly, made, used, or put in practice the appellants' invention within the meaning of the prohibition contained in the patent.

High Court Cases.

APOLLINARIS SALTS.

THE hearing was resumed, before Mr. Justice Warrington, on Friday, June 15, of the action respecting so-called Apollinaris salts brought by the Apollinaris Co., Ltd., and Actien-Gesellschaft Apollinaris Brunnen vormals Georg Kreutzberg, to restrain Messrs. Duckworth & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Manchester. The previous day's hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, June 16, p. 932. Evidence for the plaintiffs was continued. Mr. F. W. Owen (Earlstown) deposed to getting a bottle of the salts from defendants for the purpose of making an aerated water, thinking the salts were made by evaporation of Apollinaris water.

Mr. F. W. Gamble, manager to Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Vere Street, W., in the course of his evidence stated that if a mineral-water salt was asked for by the name of a spring, and the customer did not ask for artificial salts, or made-up salts, or effervescent salts, or some word of that kind, he should undoubtedly supply the natural salt.

His Lordship: That may be so where there is a natural salt on the market, but in the case of Apollinaris there is no natural salt on the market. How can these gentlemen have any experience at all about Apollinaris?

Mr. Astbury: May I ask the witness a question? Apollinaris salts are not now being sold *qua* salts by the company. Speaking as an expert with knowledge of the trade, if you had seen a bottle or an invoice labelled "Apollinaris salts," what would you suppose them to be from?

The Witness: The word Apollinaris is associated with the Apollinaris Co. and its products. He would not have

the slightest doubt in assuming that it was salt extracted from Apollinaris water. He had never heard of artificial Apollinaris salts until this case, nor that the plaintiff company had ever made and extracted their salt, but if he had had an order for Apollinaris salts he would have sent to the company to ask for them. Witness was further examined as to the various mineral-water salts that are in demand.

Mr. J. Fuller, chemist to the Junior Army and Navy Stores, gave similar evidence. In cross-examination he said Apollinaris salts were not a possibility as a trade product.

This concluded the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Walter submitted that there was no case to answer, and intimated that he did not propose to call witnesses.

Mr. Horridge then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs, contending that the defendants had no right to use the word "Apollinaris" at all.

In giving judgment, his Lordship said that though the salts were described in the defendants' catalogue as "salts for the production of natural mineral waters," nobody of any reasonable intelligence could possibly understand that the water produced by the use of the salts was the natural Apollinaris water. The suggestion that the salts were obtained by the evaporation of Apollinaris water seemed to be equally absurd in view of the statement in the catalogue that they were prepared according to the most reliable analysis of the respective waters. Much of the evidence that had been given was valueless. Where there was an article of commerce which was dealt in by persons familiar with that branch of the trade, he could understand the evidence of persons of experience in the trade who said that an article known by a particular name was the manufacture of a particular person. But Apollinaris salts had never been dealt in commercially, and the man in the street was as competent to say what was the meaning of Apollinaris salts as persons experienced in the trade. As used by the defendants it simply meant salts which would produce a water which contains the constituents of Apollinaris water, and they made no representation one way or the other as to how they were obtained. The making of water containing the constituents of Apollinaris water was not a breach of any right which the plaintiff company enjoyed, neither was the sale of water so made up. The sale of that water as Apollinaris without distinguishing it from the plaintiffs' natural water was a breach of the plaintiffs' rights, but, in his opinion, what the defendants had done had not enabled or caused any person to do that which he was not entitled to do. All they had caused or enabled to be done was to make up the water which contained the Apollinaris salts, and which could be sold in a perfectly legal manner. There was no passing-off or causing or enabling any other person to pass off any such salts as and for salts obtained from the plaintiffs' water. The action therefore failed, and there must be judgment for the defendants, with costs, except on the issue which had been abandoned—that Apollinaris is an artificial and not a natural water.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR.

MR. JUSTICE WARRINGTON, in the Chancery Division on Friday, June 15, had before him the action *Koko Maricopas, Ltd.*, and another *v. Koko for the Hair* (Foreign and Colonial) and another, in which the plaintiffs sought to restrain the defendants from passing off or assisting others to pass off a preparation for the human hair as and for the plaintiffs' preparation, commonly called "Koko for the hair," and for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the defendant Cadman. The plaintiffs also asked for a declaration that the defendants had no right or title under and by virtue of an agreement of March 15, 1888.—Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. Rankin appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Barrett for the defendants. Both of them addressed the Court at considerable length, the facts in the case being similar to those presented to Mr. Justice Farwell, upon which he gave judgment for the plaintiff company on January 13, 1904 (*C. & D.*, January 16, 1904), and to Mr. Justice Buckley on November 3, 1905 (*C. & D.*, November 11, 1905), with a similar result. The defendant, Mr. W. H. Cadman, originally had the right under an agreement, made in 1888, to make and sell "Koko for the hair" in various parts of the world, excluding Great Britain and certain other countries; also to use the trade-mark. In

1901 he mortgaged his interest in the matter, and the mortgagee (Ward) afterwards sub-mortgaged it to a Mr. Salter. Both mortgagees afterwards sold their interest to the plaintiff Dodson, but the defendants continued to manufacture and sell "Koko for the hair."—After counsel's statements, Mr. W. H. Cadman and Mr. A. J. Dodson gave evidence.—His Lordship decided for the plaintiffs. He said the only question he had to decide was whether the defendant Cadman or the defendant company had now vested in them any rights by virtue of the agreement of May 1888, and whether Dodson had notice that no cause had arisen to authorise the sale or for the power of sale or otherwise improperly or irregularly executed. He had no evidence that the 250*l.* paid by Mr. Dodson was a gross undervalue, and still less that he knew it to be a gross undervalue. The result was that although as between Ward and Cadman it might be that the sale was improper, as regarded Dodson, the purchaser, the conveyance, being in professed exercise of the power of sale conferred by the Conveyancing Act, was now unimpeachable, and the consequence was that the defendants had no rights at all now vested in them under the agreement of 1888. Except for these rights, which they alleged they had under that agreement, the action was undefended, and the plaintiffs were entitled to the injunction they asked and the rest of the relief.

BILE BEANS APPEAL.

WHEN the Judges of the Second Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, rose on Friday, June 15, the Dean of Faculty (Mr. W. Campbell) had just finished his speech as senior counsel for the complainers and reclaimers in this case, and the speech of Mr. T. B. Morison, senior counsel for the respondent (Mr. Davidson), was to have been taken on Tuesday. But it had been arranged subsequently that two shipping cases should be taken as first business this week. So the Bile Beans case was placed third on the list and will not now be taken till next week. Mr. Gillon, the respondent's junior counsel, had his innings in criticising the complainers' advertisements on June 14. He produced one advertisement with a figure of Mr. Chamberlain wearing a bile-beans box in place of the familiar monocle and an appeal in letterpress to the public to support our colonial Empire by encouraging its products; while in another advertisement there was an announcement that the Bile Beans Manufacturing Co. imported five million pills a year from the United States. It may be stated that the fees of the four counsel engaged by the Bile Beans Co. are calculated at from 150*l.* to 180*l.* per day. The case in the Second Division has already occupied four days, and Mr. Morison will most likely take a day to reply.

The Apothecaries Act, 1815.

A HERBALIST FINED.

At the Merthyr County Court on Thursday, June 14, before Judge Bryn Roberts, an action was brought by the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London to recover from Arthur Roberts, herbalist, Castle Street, Merthyr, a sum of 20*l.* as a penalty incurred by him, under Section 20 of the Apothecaries Act, for acting as an apothecary without a legal qualification.—Mr. J. P. Charles, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said their attention had been called to the defendant in consequence of the evidence given at an inquest held at Cefn to inquire into the death of a Mrs. Margaret Thomas in February last. The defendant stated before the Coroner that he had prescribed for the deceased, and admitted that a prescription, illiterately written, which contained, among other things, chloroform, was in his handwriting. The jury found that Mrs. Thomas had died from gastric ulcer and peritonitis, caused probably by irritating drugs which the deceased had periodically taken, and at their request the defendant was severely censured. Proceedings under the Apothecaries Act, the learned advocate went on to say, were the only means of dealing with unqualified practitioners, and it was most important, both to the medical profession and to the public, that they should be protected from dangerous quacks.

Rees Thomas, the deceased's husband, said that he once saw the defendant in his house and heard him telling his

wife that she looked ill and required medicine, as she was suffering from bronchitis. Witness told the defendant that he was an impostor, and ordered him out of the house, whereupon the defendant said he was a specialist in bronchitis. The defendant sold his wife a bottle of medicine, for which she paid him 6*d.*—Mrs. Margaret Morgan stated that the defendant came to her house and sounded her. He told her he could cure her, and he sold her two prescriptions, for which she paid him 5*s.* On a subsequent occasion he called and told her that "she wanted new blood," and he wrote out a prescription for which he charged her a shilling.—Richard Howells also gave evidence that the defendant had sold him some medicine for rheumatism.—The defendant pleaded that he only practised as a herbalist, and not as an apothecary, and said that he was not aware that there was any law to prevent him from so practising.—His Honour gave judgment for the 20*l.* claimed, with costs.

Merchandise-marks Act.

IDRIS SODA-WATER.

At the Folkestone Police Court on June 13, George John Laurence, landlord of the Mechanics Arms, was summoned, at the instance of the Kent and Sussex Association of Mineral-water Manufacturers, for selling soda-water to which a false trade description had been given.—Evidence was given to the effect that defendant had sold soda-water in Idris syphons which was not manufactured by Idris & Co., Ltd. Among those who gave evidence for the prosecution were Mr. E. H. Philpott (representative in Canterbury for Idris & Co., Ltd.), Mr. D. T. Lyle (Secretary of the Kent and Sussex Mineral-water Manufacturers' Association), Mr. F. R. Stephens, F.C.S. (London), and Mr. J. W. Stainer, F.C.S., Ph.C. (Folkestone). Mr. Stephens deposed that his analysis of the water in the Idris syphon sold by defendant proved that it was not Idris soda-water; and Mr. Stainer gave the result of an analysis of Folkestone tap-water. After hearing defendant's evidence, the Magistrates were unanimously of opinion that the case had been proved, and fined defendant 5*l.*, and 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* costs. Five other summonses were withdrawn on defendant agreeing to pay the costs.

A Lease Dispute.

At Coleraine Quarter Sessions on June 20, Mr. Robert F. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist, sued Mr. H. W. Leech (of the firm of Crookshank, Leech & Davies, solicitors), as executor of the will of the late James G. Fyvie, pharmaceutical chemist, for specific performance of an agreement by which plaintiff was to have a lease of the business carried on the Diamond, Coleraine, as a chemist's by Mr. Fyvie. Mrs. Fyvie was added to the civil bill as co-defendant, the executor wishing to remain neutral.

Mr. Wylie, B.L., for the plaintiff, said that the late Mr. Fyvie in 1901 sold his business to the Ulster Chemists Co. He executed a lease to the company for twenty-one years, but in the lease there was a clause providing that in the event of the company falling into liquidation the business was to revert to Mr. Fyvie, of Aberdeen. The company went into liquidation, and Mr. Fyvie took over the premises but withdrew. Plaintiff, who had been manager of the premises for some time, negotiated with Mr. Fyvie, through his solicitor, about taking the place on a lease on his own behalf, and as a result Mr. Fyvie came from Scotland, and eventually, after arrangements had been made, plaintiff entered into possession and took full charge.

For the defence, Mr. McAfee, B.L., on behalf of the next-of-kin of the late Mr. Fyvie, submitted that at the time of the alleged contract that gentleman was mentally incapacitated.

After much evidence had been heard, Judge Overend said the correspondence showed the intention of Mr. Fyvie to be that the plaintiff should have a lease of the premises. He had lucid intervals up to his removal to the asylum, and when the negotiations were going on he was quite clear as to the lease. He would grant a decree for the continuance of the lease held by the Ulster Chemists to Mr. McCartney, each party to pay his own costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

MAGNESIA.

At the Newport (Isle of Wight) Borough Police Court on Monday, June 18, John Henry Cory, chemist and druggist, High Street, Newport, was summoned for selling 4 oz. of light magnesia which the public analyst (Mr Otto Hehner) certified that when heated to dull redness lost 13.9 per cent. of its weight, whereas the British Pharmacopœia required that it should lose little or no weight. Therefore the sample did not comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.—Defendant said that the magnesia had been in the shop a long time, as that kind had practically gone out of use. It would have attracted a certain amount of moisture from the atmosphere, which would have accounted for the magnesia losing part of its weight. There was no adulteration, but simply slight deterioration, due to the attraction of moisture.—The Mayor asked who instructed the police officer to ask for that particular kind of magnesia.—The Officer: I got my orders from the Chief Constable's office.—The Mayor: The Bench are of opinion that a slight technical offence has been committed, but it is so slight that they have no wish to impose any fine, and the case will be dismissed on payment of the court-fees, 7s. 6d. The analyst's fee was not allowed.

County Court Cases.

THE MONTH'S NOTICE.

In the City of London Court, on Friday, June 15, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by Mr. Wm. R. Bloomfield against Messrs. Henry C. Quelch & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, Ludgate Square, London E.C., to recover the sum of 4l. 10s. (three weeks' wages at 30s. a week). The plaintiff was on August 5, 1905, engaged by defendants as ledger-clerk on a month's trial, and they stated in a letter to him:

It must be distinctly understood if we engage you definitely at the end of this period, and pay you weekly, this is merely for your own convenience, and we should require you to give us one month's notice before leaving.

Plaintiff was dismissed on January 27, 1906, when he received 30s. in lieu of a week's notice. Hence the action.—Mr. Quelch, in the course of evidence for the defence, explained that plaintiff had been practically incapable of doing the work for which he was engaged, as on two evenings a week, and sometimes on Sundays, he went to a photographer's to do up the business-books. This was admitted by plaintiff. Mr. Quelch further pleaded that the engagement was only temporary. Judge Rentoul thereupon remarked that keeping the plaintiff on for several months was a definite engagement. It did not need a formal expression of opinion. Those who are not conversant with the law think a thing is not a contract unless there is some special word or writing. But that is not so. Allowing plaintiff to remain on was a definite engagement. If he did anything wrong he could then and there have been dismissed without notice or wages, but that was not done. Unless there was something which entitled defendants to dismiss him instantly without notice, his Honour did not see how they could get out of paying him his month's wages. If defendants had written that letter specially for the purpose they could not have let themselves in deeper. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff for 4l. 10s. and costs.

A MEDICATED-WINE CLAIM.

At the Wood Green County Court on June 14, Thomas Isaac Starkey, High Road, Wood Green, was summoned in respect of a judgment for 24l., debt and costs obtained by Messrs. Eduardo et Cie., wine merchants.—Mr. Avery, for defendant, said the debt was for medicated wines supplied, and the business belonged to his wife. Plaintiffs might have their goods back again; not a single bottle had been sold.—After some argument, the Judge made an order for 20s. per month, his Honour remarking that plaintiffs could consider if they would take back the wine. If they did, then the 20s. per month would go towards the costs of the action.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re PERCIVAL WILLIAM CLEMENT TRICK, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., Chemist and Druggist.—On June 19 this bankrupt applied to Mr. Registrar Linklater, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge. He failed in February, with provable debts 3,455l., and assets valued at 296l. 5s., but which only realised 25l. 10s., the landlord having distrained for arrears of rent 217l. The Official Receiver reported that the dividend, if any, would be very small. On the grounds of (1) insufficiency of assets to pay 10s. in the pound to the creditors, (2) trading with knowledge of insolvency, and (3) contributing to the bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculation, the learned Registrar imposed a further suspension of two and a half years. Order entered accordingly.

Re J. P. COHEN & Co., 32 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Colour and Chemical Merchants.—The public examination was held on June 20 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Giffard. The accounts show total liabilities 8,386l. 11s. 5d. (unsecured 8,331l. 6s. 5d.) and assets 5l. 5s. In the course of his evidence Mr. Cohen stated that he had done little or no business during the past fifteen years, but had devoted his attention to financial matters, and particularly to accommodation-bill transactions. To that outlay, combined with Stock Exchange losses, bad debts, and want of income, his failure was due. The examination was concluded.

Re WILLIAM EDWARD JAMESON, formerly trading as Jameson & Curtis, at 1 Harold Place, Hastings, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The adjourned examination took place at Hastings Bankruptcy Court on June 19. Debtor had been in partnership with his brother, and when the latter died debtor took over businesses at Grand Parade and Robertson Street. His brother Frank had made loans to him, and since 1885 there had been a sum owing to a Mr. Talbot, who was now the petitioning creditor. In reply to questions, debtor said he could not have paid his debts unless he was able to realise the business. He thought the shops at Grand Parade and Robertson Street were equal to the liabilities which he took over. The examination was closed.

Deed of Arrangement.

Racine, Frank Gerald, 122 St. Mary Street, Southampton, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Oliver Sunderland, 45 Cherry Street, Birmingham, accountant. Dated June 11; filed June 15. Secured creditors, 66l.; liabilities unsecured, 883l. 18s. 7d.; estimated net assets, 135l. The following are scheduled as creditors: J. Pascall, Ltd., London (65l.); F. Newbery & Sons, London (25l.); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London (18l.); E. Bristow & Co., London (19l.); Osborne, Garrett & Co., London (18l.); W. J. Bush & Co., London (14l.); H. Quelch & Co., London (13l.); Shirley Bros., Ltd., London (10l.); T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, London (13l.); Roger & Gallet, Paris (83l.); E. Pinaud, Paris (35l.); Idris & Co., Ltd., Southampton (10l.); Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington (17l.).

New Companies and Company News.

HYSLOP, LTD.—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares (500 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, Italian warehousemen, stationers, jewellers, toilet-manufacturers, patent-medicine vendors, etc. The first subscribers are: J. Nuttall Kay, engineer; J. Kay, jun., pattern-maker; Mrs. M. Kay; Mrs. M. Hyslop; N. Kay; Mrs. A. Kay, 10 Hugh Street, Bransty, Whitehaven, chemists' assistant; and G. Wilson, traveller. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 4 Fleet Street, Bury.

BRITISH CAMPHOR CO., LTD.—Capital 40,000l., in 1l. shares. Object: To manufacture and deal in camphor, camphenes, celluloid and terpineol of all kinds, to acquire certain rights, recipes and secret processes in connection therewith, and with a view thereto adopt an agreement between J. Hasler & Co., of Basle, Switzerland, and Professor Dr. A. Behal, of Paris, of the one part, and E. Collard (for this company) of the other part. The first subscribers are: W. R. Thompson, 9 Angel Court, E.C., gentleman; A. C. Grant, 12 Colinton Road, Goodmayes, Essex, clerk; J. L. Harris, 76 Manor Road, Stoke Newington, N., clerk; H. S. Southerton, Donnington, Elm Park, Stanmore, accountant; F. C. Hagger, 17 Kennington Park Road, S.E., accountant; A. E. Shuter, 22 Belsize Grove, N.W., solicitor; and F. J. Stocker, 96 Crowther Road, South Norwood, S.E., clerk. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification 200l.

Remuneration 100*l.* each per annum (chairman 200*l.*). Registered office, 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

BRITANNIA NITRATE CO., LTD.—Capital, 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire on lease or otherwise any nitrate grounds or deposits, mines, metalliferous lands, concessions and rights, in particular to acquire certain nitrate-grounds in Taltal, Chili, to adopt an agreement with D. Richardson, and to carry on the business of miners, manufacturers of and dealers in nitrates, iodine, and other products, etc. The first directors are H. W. Sillem, J. D. Campbell, and J. Purves. Registered office: 145 Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.

R. P. CHANTLER, LTD.—Capital 200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations, makers of and dealers in optical, scientific and other apparatus, etc. The first subscribers are: Mrs. E. J. Chantler; E. P. Chantler, optician; and Miss E. L. Chantler, of 191 London Road, Luton; E. How, 31 King Street, Luton, coal merchant; S. F. Dunham, Studley Road, Luton, builder; H. W. Kilby, 68 Hastings Street, Luton, chemist and druggist; and Miss S. How, 29 King Street, Luton. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co., LTD., Shanghai.—The statement of profit-and-loss account shows a credit balance of \$14,155, including \$1,075 brought forward from 1904 account. The directors recommend a dividend of \$6 per share and carry forward \$6,959.

DODD'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—An issue on May 28 of 900*l.* 5-per-cent. debentures, part of a series created on May 21, 1906, to secure 1,200*l.*, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, has been registered at Somerset House.

A. J. WHITE, LTD.—The report for the year ended March 31 last states that the net profits of the business for the year amount to 30,244*l.* After bringing forward the sum of 7,000*l.*, standing to the credit of last year's profit-and-loss account and paying the preference dividend, amounting to 30,000*l.*, there remains a balance of 7,244*l.*, which the directors propose shall be carried forward.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD.—Mr. Justice Warrington, in the Winding-up Court on Tuesday, June 19, had before him the petition of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., for the winding-up of Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd.—Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., who appeared for the petitioning creditor, said the case was not so urgent as to require to be dealt with then. It was a voluntary liquidation, but he assumed the liquidator would not attempt to sell property if the petition stood over for a week.—Mr. Peterson, for the liquidator, assented, and the case stood over accordingly.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.—The twenty-first annual meeting was held at the offices, Alexandra Buildings, Hong-Kong, on May 12. Mr. H. Humphreys presiding. The Chairman said the year's working had been satisfactory on the whole. The continued high rate of exchange had no doubt benefited the company to some extent, but, on the other hand, business both in Hong-Kong and at the branches was depressed and dull during the last six months of the year. The report, as given in the *C. & D.* of June 9 (p. 891), was adopted, and the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. J. Scott Harston to the directorate was carried.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at 29 Farringdon Road, London, on Tuesday, June 19. The *C. & D.* representative was refused admission. From a financial paper we learn that Mr. Jesse Boot presided, and commented upon the report of the directors, which we gave particulars of last week. He also alluded to pharmacy legislation. Alderman Duckworth, M.P., seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. E. S. Waring, chemist and druggist, was reappointed a director. He has been twenty-two years with the Boots' concern. Mr. Boot was heartily thanked for his devotion to the company, sympathetic reference being made to his affliction with arthritis which cripples him. Mrs. Boot and the staff were also thanked, the chairman acknowledging.

COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' Co., LTD.—The annual meeting of this company was held at Colombo on May 29, Sir W. W. Mitchell presiding. The directors' report for the year ended March 31 stated that after setting aside Rs. 17,488 for fittings and furniture extensions and depreciation account, Rs. 12,500 for bad and doubtful debts, and carrying Rs. 23,303 to reserve account, there was an available balance of Rs. 65,547. The directors recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 25 per cent. be declared, which will absorb Rs. 50,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,547 to be carried forward. The stock has been valued by Mr. F. Parkinson, who reported that it showed every sign of being well kept, and that the proportion of goods requiring reduction was particularly low.—In

moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said the increase in gross profits over last year's figures was Rs. 30,542, accounted for by a largely increased turnover.—The report was unanimously adopted. Messrs. W. E. Mitchell and C. W. Horsfall were re-elected directors, and the auditor was reappointed.

Trade Notes.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of customers, Messrs. Reitmeyer & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., have installed another telephone, the number for which is "7817 Central."

EXHIBITION AWARD.—Messrs. Weston & Westall, Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C., have been awarded a diploma carrying a gold medal at the Crystal Palace International Exhibition of Health, Food, and Hygiene, for "Droitwich Brine Crystals." The crystals are made from Droitwich brine, and are intended for administering brine baths at home.

ODOL is having a mouth competition, *i.e.* in the "Illustrated London News" this week there will be a page advertisement containing twenty-four mouths of distinguished people, and the public are asked to name them. Over 50*l.* is to be given as prizes, and the makers want chemists to know about it, as each competitor has to get a bottle of Odol in order to rank for a prize.

"ZENOBIA'S" GROWTH.—The premises which Mr. W. F. Charles took about three years ago in Baxtergate, Loughborough, have already proved much too small for the rapid development of the "Zenobia" perfume business. Accordingly Mr. Charles has purchased a large block of manufacturing and warehouse premises in the central portion of the town, to which he will remove as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

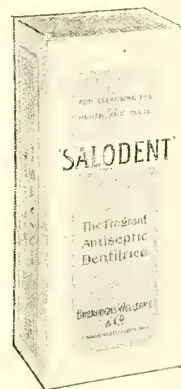
THE APOLLINARIS Co. now bottles the water in stone jugs (as well as in glass bottles) like natural seltzer water, and this has moved "Dagonet," of the "Referee," to the following remarks:

By-the-by, of course you know the origin of the words "stone jug" for a prison, don't you? In Scotland rogues and vagabonds had to stand under the "joug," or yoke. When rogues and vagabonds were confined in a stone prison they called it the "stone joug," and that is how "choke" or "chink" or "stir" or the "steel" came to be called "the jug."—[Please, sir, why is it called "quod?"—EDITOR.]

SALODENT, the liquid dentifrice made by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, E.C., is now put up, so far as the outer is concerned, in the style shown by the engraving, but the bottle and sprinkler are even more attractive than the carton. The dentifrice itself is a ruby-coloured aromatic liquid, of pleasant odour, and possessing delightfully refreshing properties when mixed with water to make a wash. It appears to contain approved dental astringents and antiseptic ingredients, and is sold in bottles of two sizes.

In reference to the death of Mr. B. W. Kuhn, reported in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* (p. 902), Mr. George Longcroft informs us that he took over the business of B. Kuhn & Co. two years ago, and that subsequently Mr. Kuhn merely acted as his clerk, and not as "confidential secretary." The death of Mr. Kuhn in no way affects the business.

NELSON'S SOCKS.—Messrs. J. Morgan Davis & Co., Bishopsgate, London, E.C., are introducing to the drug-trade Dr. Nelson's medicated loofah socks. These are intended for placing in the boots, and are stated to be impregnated with boric acid and pine oil. The socks are made of loofah and straw, and, the edges being bound, are likely to stand a moderate amount of wear. The ordinary uses of boot-socks are applicable to these loofah socks, with the additional advantages resulting from the medication. The socks sell at 6*d.* a pair.



Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

I had a brief conversation with Mr. Winfrey on Monday evening, and gathered that there is little fear of the second reading of the Government Bill for some time to come. Mr. Winfrey had seen Mr. Herbert Samuel, Under-Secretary of the Home Office, who is now in charge of the Bill, and Mr. Samuel told him there is no likelihood of Poisons and Pharmacy getting a look-in for the next few weeks. Meanwhile, as the result of an interview with some of the Bloomsbury Square officials on Monday, arrangements are being made for holding a meeting of members of Parliament interested in both the Government Bill and in Mr. Winfrey's Bill. This meeting will be held in one of the Committee-rooms next week, and the views of the promoters of the Pharmacy Bill and the antagonists of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill will be fully explained. Meanwhile, Mr. Winfrey's advice to chemists is to get into direct personal touch with their Parliamentary representatives.

"Candidly, I don't consider that these petitions sent up are much good," said Mr. Winfrey, "members really do not pay much attention to them. Besides, Mr. Boot and his friends have now begun sending up petitions, and so far as names are concerned the Boots' petitions are more imposing than those of the chemists'. I think chemists ought to send deputations from their associations to interview the members for their constituencies in the Lobby. Look at the opposition party; they lose no opportunity of urging their claims at first-hand."

Which is true; for while we were speaking, I observed Mr. Jesse Boot sitting in his Bath chair in a corner of the Lobby, keenly and patiently watching events. He is a constant lobbyist, and if not there in person, others who have the interests of company-pharmacy at heart are in attendance to place their views before members of the House, who have the greatest difficulty in distinguishing between the Government measure and Mr. Winfrey's Bill, which for the moment is in abeyance.

Up to Wednesday afternoon, June 20, petitions praying for alteration of the Bill had been received from the following places, and were ordered to lie on the table:

Aberdeen (S.)	Finsbury (Central)	Paddington (N.)
Abingdon	Gloucester (Mid.)	Paisley (2)
Ashford	Greenock	Partick
Barry	Hackney	Plaistow
Battersea	Haggerston	Pudsey (2)
Bedfordshire	Hallamshire	Ravensthorpe
Berks (N.)	Hampstead (2)	Reigate (2)
Bournemouth	Hanley	Romford
Brighton	Helensburgh	Rushcliffe
Bury	Hereford	St. George's,
Buxton (2)	Hull (2)	Hanover Sq.
Camberwell	Ilkeston	St. Pancras (E.)
Cardiff, Cow-	Inverness	Salford (W.)
bridge, and	Islington (2)	Salisbury (2)
Llantrissant	Kennington	Scarborough (2)
Christchurch	Kensington (N.)	Sheffield (4)
Clapham	Kent, Mid (Med-	Southport
Clitheroe	way)	Stirling
Codnor	Kirkcaldy	Stockport
Colchester	Kirkby Stephen	Stockton-on-Tees
Colne	Lanarkshire	Stoke-on-Trent
Coventry	Leeds (W.)	Sudbury
Derby (West)	Lincoln (3)	Tewkesbury (2)
Derbyshire (N.E.)	Luton	Torquay (2)
Downton	Manchester (N.W.)	Twickenham (2)
Dumbartonshire	Manchester	Wakefield
D u m f r i e s	Market Har-	Walsall (2)
Burghs	borough (2)	Warrington (2)
Dundee	Merthyr Tydvil	Wednesbury (2)
Earlestown	Mill End	West Bridgford
East Ham	M o n m o u t h	West Bromwich
Eastbourne (2)	Boroughs	Westmoreland (N.)
Eccles (2)	Newton	Whitby
Eckington	Norfolk (N.)	Widnes (2)
Edinburgh (4)	Norwood	Winchester
Enfield (2)	Nottingham (E.)	York
Epsom (2)	Nottingham (W.)	
Exeter (3)	Oldham	

The Government has not yet fixed any date for the second reading of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The measure,

of course, was not reached last Thursday, and it has now been postponed to next Monday. As it is the thirtieth order on the paper, however, this is merely a matter of form. The House will be occupied on Monday, moreover, with the Education Bill, with which the whole of the evening will be taken. It is not possible at present, therefore, to give even an approximate date when the Bill is to be taken. It is not likely, however, that it will be sprung unexpectedly upon the House, as the Government will probably give due notice of the date on which they propose to take the Bill. In the meantime notice has been given of two motions for the rejection of the Bill, one standing in the name of Mr. Winfrey and the other in the name of Mr. Meehan, one of the Irish Nationalist members.

PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. J. H. Yoxall presented on Monday, June 18, a petition against Mr. Winfrey's Pharmacy Bill, signed "by 13,201 customers and shareholders of Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Ltd.; Boots Cash Chemists (Western), Ltd.; Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), Ltd.; Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd; residing in Nottingham and neighbourhood," in identical terms with those presented to the House of Lords against the Government's Bill when it was before the Upper House. A similar petition from Lincoln has also been presented.

THE REVENUE BILL.

No progress has yet been made with the Revenue Bill, but a question of some interest with regard to the measure was put to Mr. Asquith at the end of last week. Mr. Goddard Clarke asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he could state how he intended Sub-section (1) of Section 1 of the Bill to affect colonial and foreign plain spirits when imported for use in art and manufacture, or for making industrial methylated spirits. He pointed out that the surtax, if imposed, after the passing of the Revenue Bill would act as a protective duty pure and simple. Mr. Asquith, in his reply, said that under the sub-section in question it is proposed to pay the same allowance on colonial or foreign plain spirits, when used for industrial purposes, as will be paid in the case of British spirits—viz., 3d. per proof gal. The relative position of these spirits will therefore be the same when used for industrial purposes as when used for any other purpose.

Mr. Mond proposes to ask on Monday when the Revenue Bill will be proceeded with. In the question of which he has given notice he asks the Chancellor of the Exchequer "Whether his attention has been called to the fact that a Bill allowing the use of denatured alcohol, free from Revenue tax, in the arts and manufactures was recently passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate House of the United States of America?" Mr. Mond proceeds to ask Mr. Asquith whether in the circumstances "he will take steps to expedite the passing of the Bill introduced by him on the subject." I understand that Mr. Asquith has acquainted himself with the objection recently raised by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST regarding the use of methylated spirits and the correspondence on the subject which ensued.

COMPANIES AND THE LAW.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the President of the Board of Trade, informed Sir William Evans-Gordon on Monday that his attention had been called to the omission on the part of certain limited liability companies to call annual meetings and present annual reports and statements of account, as required by the Companies Act and their articles of association. Mr. Lloyd-George further stated that he proposes to consider the question of what amendments in the Company Laws generally are desirable when he has received the report of the Committee now sitting, which may be expected almost immediately.

FROM THE CAPE COLONY.—"I need hardly say how much I appreciate your journal and publications. I have just ordered a copy of the latest edition of 'Pharmaceutical Formulas.'" (67/5.)

A DISPENSING ERROR.—A Central Kansas farmer in doctoring his horse gave it poultry-medicine by mistake. Now the horse has scratched up the whole pasture and is showing signs of trying to sit.—*New Idea*.

Business Changes.

A THIRD CHEMIST'S BUSINESS is about to be opened in Buckland, Dover, by Mr. Pearson.

MR. G. BARNARD has removed his botanic dispensary from 504 to 488 Mile End Road, London, E.

MR. F. STRAWSON, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business at Calne, Wilts, and is leaving the town.

MR. J. W. DAWSON has acquired the business at Burghle-Marsh formerly carried on by Mr. J. Benyon Thomas, chemist and druggist.

MR. HERBERT A. MILLS, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business at 3 Croxted Road, West Dulwich, S.E., formerly carried on by Mr. Sydney Grover, chemist and druggist.

MR. H. M. MARCOOLYN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business carried on for many years at 5 Drake Street, Plymouth, by Mr. T. C. Sloggett, who has retired on account of indifferent health.

THE CONVERSION of the business of Monsieur L. G. B. Doré, of Guernsey, into a limited company (see *C. & D.*, June 16, p. 923), has been made with a view to establishing branches in France and elsewhere abroad.

MR. S. R. GARNER, chemist and druggist, formerly manager for Messrs. Pierce, Tulley & Co. at their branch in Great St. Helens, E.C., has purchased the business at 66 Kennington Park Road formerly carried on by Messrs. Bodwin Jones & Co. [Corrected announcement. See *C. & D.*, May 26, p. 817.]

Births.

LOTON.—At the Parkgate Pharmacy, 33 Parkgate Street, Dublin, on June 13, the wife of Alfred C. Loton, L.P.S.I., of a daughter.

MATTHEWS.—At 30 The Mall, Clifton, Bristol, on June 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Matthews, pharmaceutical chemists, a son.

OAKLEY HEALE.—At 40 Park Road, Ilford, Essex, on June 8, the wife of T. A. Oakley Heale, chemist and druggist (representing Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.), of a son.

Marriages.

ELLIOTT—GRIFFIN.—At the Methodist Church, Clay Cross, on June 19, Frederick Elliott, chemist and druggist (of the firm of A. Greaves & Son, wholesale druggists, Chesterfield), to Kate, daughter of Mr. George Griffin, Clay Cross, Derbyshire.

MARSHALL—MCADAM.—At the Langside Halls, Queen's Park, Glasgow, on June 15, by the Rev. Jas. Wells, D.D., Pollokshields U. F. Church, John McNab Marshall to Chrissie Milne Reid, second daughter of Mr. Robert McAdam, managing partner Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.

SAMPSON—HOOD.—At St. John the Baptist's Church, Bath, John William Sampson, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, to Dorothy Hood, of Bath.

VAN DUZER—WEST.—At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on June 16, by the Rev. Canon Weatherhead, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Montagu Villiers, Selah Reeve, elder son of Mr. Frederick C. Van Duzer, of 24 Cadogan Gardens, S.W., and Rozenhof, Newburgh, New York, to Evelyn Cecil, second daughter of the late Mr. Noel West and Mrs. West, of 23 Courtfield Road, S.W., and granddaughter of the late Mr. George Petrie, of 1 De Vere Gardens, W.

THE PRODUCTION OF BISMUTH ORE in Queensland during 1905 amounted to 15 tons (5,368*l.*), against 20 tons (3,581*l.*) in 1904.

SALICYLIC ACID IN CIDER.—Mr. F. J. Lloyd, on behalf of the National Fruit and Cider Institute, has examined sixty-six samples of cider sent by various county councils in England, Scotland, and Wales. He found salicylic acid present in twenty-three samples, one sample containing as much as 45.6 grains per gallon, while others contained 42 grains and 21 grains per gallon.

Personalities.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, and Lady Morris arrived in London on Monday.

MR. F. BLACKMORE, JUN., pharmaceutical chemist, has been appointed a steward of the newly consecrated Masonic Lodge, "King Alfred," Weston-super-Mare.

It is understood that the estate of the late Sir Charles Tennant will amount to 2,700,000*l.* It is believed that practically the whole of his fortune is left to his family.

MR. E. A. FUGE, a member of the Eliel-Jerman Drug Co., Minneapolis, Min., U.S.A., is now in London for a vacation, and is staying with his friend Mr. S. C. McKee, chemist, Acton.

MR. R. BALCH, of Messrs. Scott & Bowne, Ltd., was one of the chairmen at the Ellen Terry banquet in the Hôtel Cecil on June 17, and his exceptional artistic taste was apparent in the table-decorations.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Gerard Allen Crane, eldest son of Mr. Robert Newton Crane, barrister-at-law, and Lois, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick C. Van Duzer and Mrs. Van Duzer, of 24 Cadogan Gardens, S.W., and Rozenhof, Newburgh, New York.

Standards for Flavouring-extracts.

A SMALL COMMITTEE of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States and the Inter-state Food Commission which was entrusted with the duty of reporting on standards for various foods has issued a report in which the following are recommended as the strengths of flavouring-extracts. It should be noted that these extracts are intended solely for flavouring-purposes, and are not to be confounded with similar essences used for medicinal purposes. The definition of flavouring-extract is given as "a solution in ethyl alcohol of proper strength of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its colouring-matter, and conforming in name to the plant used in its preparation." The strengths given are percentages by volume.

Almond Extract.—1 per cent. of oil of bitter almonds derived from the seeds of the bitter almond, apricot, or peach.

Anise Extract.—3 per cent. of oil of anise from anise-seed.

Celery-seed Extract.—0.3 per cent. of oil of celery-seed.

Cassia Extract.—2 per cent. of oil of cassia, lead-free and containing not less than 75 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde.

Cinnamon Extract.—2 per cent. of oil of cinnamon, obtained from the bark of Ceylon cinnamon and containing not less than 65 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde and 10 per cent. of eugenol.

Clove Extract.—2 per cent. of oil of cloves.

Ginger Extract.—Containing in 100 c.c. the alcohol-soluble matter from 20 grams of ginger.

Lemon Extract.—Prepared from oil of lemon, lemon-peel, or both; contains 5 per cent. of oil of lemon.

Terpeneless Extract of Lemon.—Prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol; contains 0.2 per cent. by weight of citral derived from the oil of lemon.

Nutmeg Extract.—2 per cent. of oil of nutmeg.

Orange Extract.—Prepared from oil of orange, orange-peel, or both; contains 5 per cent. of oil of orange.

Peppermint Extract.—3 per cent. of oil of peppermint.

Rose Extract.—Prepared from otto of roses with or without red-rose petals; contains 0.4 per cent. of otto of roses.

Savory Extract.—0.35 per cent. of oil of savory.

Spearmint Extract.—3 per cent. of oil of spearmint.

Star-anise Extract.—3 per cent. of oil of star-anise.

Sweet Basil Extract.—0.1 per cent. of oil of sweet basil.

Sweet Marjoram Extract.—1 per cent. of oil of marjoram.

Thyme Extract.—0.2 per cent. of oil of thyme.

Tonka Extract.—From tonka-bean, with or without sugar or glycerin; contains 0.1 per cent. by weight of coumarin with a corresponding proportion of the other soluble matters.

Vanilla Extract.—From vanilla-bean, with or without sugar or glycerin; contains in 100 c.c. the soluble matters from 10 grams of vanilla-bean.

Wintergreen Extract.—Contains 3 per cent. of oil of wintergreen.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 21.

THE business-tone in drugs and chemicals remains much as reported in our last. Outside of the drug-auctions the principal feature has been an advance in cascara sagrada for shipment, and it is thought there is still room for yet higher prices. Almond oil and apricot-kernel oil are also dearer. Castor oil is lower owing to arrivals from the East. Cinchona, at auction, met with a slow demand, and quinine is nominally unaltered. Cod-liver oil is easier for shipment from Norway. Golden seal (hydrastis) is dearer, and opium is steady on the somewhat alarming reports regarding the new crop. The demand for citric acid has improved and prices in second-hands are firmer in consequence. On the other hand, tartaric acid and cream of tartar are quiet and easy. The following table gives the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Almond oil	Citric acid	Ammonia	Camphor
Aloes (Cape)	Ergot	sulphate	(Jap. ref.)
Apricot-kernel oil		Coca leaves	Castor oil
Cascara		(Ceylon)	Chillies
—sagrada		Cod-liver oil	Gamboge
Cotton-seed oil		Shellac	Honey (Jam.)
Fenugreek seed		Wax, bees' (Madag.)	Senna (Alex.)
Sarsaparilla (native)			
Golden seal (hydrastis)			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, June 21:—The opium market is firmer owing to rain, which has damaged the crop. The sales for the week ending Wednesday amount to 70 cases at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per lb., according to quality.

BERGEN, June 20, 6.25 P.M.:—Stormy weather has prevailed in the Finnmarken fishing districts during the past few days, and the fishing has been hindered thereby. Market is quiet at 66s. per barrel, f.o.b., for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil.

NEW YORK, June 21:—Business is quiet. Opium is dull of sale at \$2.73 per lb., and quinine remains easy at 16c. per oz. from second-hand holders. Cascara sagrada is hardening, 6½c. per lb. being quoted for 1906 crop. Peppermint oil continues very strong at \$2.80 for tin oil, and for buchu leaves 18c. is now asked, being firmer. A further advance to \$1.45 has taken place in golden seal (hydrastis).

Spanish Otto of Rose.

At the drug-auction to-day a sample of otto of rose distilled in Spain (weighing 3½ oz. net) was offered with a view to testing the market value. The owner's limit was understood to be 40s. per "Spanish" oz., but no bid was made for it. The sample in question was of a pale-brown colour, but Mr. E. J. Parry, who analysed the oil, is "of opinion that this is a genuine otto of rose." The analysis is as follows: Specific gravity at 30°, 0.851; optical rotation, -2°20'; refractive index at 20°, 1.4619; melting-point (complete), 24°; congealing point, 22°. Judging from the sample, Spanish oil of roses is unlikely to be a commercial success, and although colour, as a rule, may be no criterion to the value, experts state that in this instance the colour does not give the oil a

prepossessing appearance. The Spanish climate is not at all adapted for the successful production of otto when compared with that of Bulgaria.

ACID, CITRIC, has improved ¼d. per lb. so far as second-hands holders are concerned, there being nothing now obtainable under 1s. 6¾d. for English, and some ask 1s. 7d.; makers quote 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., and for foreign 1s. 6½d. is still quoted. The hot weather has created a better demand.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Fair quantities are moving off contract; prices remain unaltered at 11¼d. for English and 10¾d. to 10½d. for foreign.

ARROWROOT.—Steady. Good Natal in cases sold without reserve at 3½d. per lb., and St. Vincent, also without reserve, at from 1½d. to 2d.

CANARY-SEED is quiet, and quotations are as given last week.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Privately a good business has been done, principally on c.i.f. terms, at from 29s. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. for 1906 crop, with seller's option as regards shipment, and for shipment per sailer 30s. has also been paid. Ten bags fair one-year-old sold in auction at 28s. per cwt.; 20 bags of fair bright one-year-old realised 29s.; and for 31 bags returned as sea-damaged 27s. was paid without reserve.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday 1,454 packages were offered, of which about two-thirds sold, with a dragging tone. The average unit barely reached the previous London sale rates, being from ¾d. to 1½d. per lb., or about equal to the Dutch sale.

The following table shows the amount of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona ...	985	723
Java cinchona ...	316	107
Ceylon cinchona ...	153	40
	1,454	870

The following table shows the approximate quantity of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lb.
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ...	54,670
The Brunswick factory ...	49,190
The Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ...	29,350
The Imperial Quinine factory ...	24,570
The Mannheim factory ...	21,910
The American and Italian factories ...	9,000
Druggists, etc. ...	38,215
Total quantity sold ...	226,855
Bought in or withdrawn ...	147,780

Total quantity offered ... 374,635

The prices paid were as follows: CEYLON.—Succirubra stem chips and shavings, 2½d. to 3d.; ordinary (2 bales), 1½d. per lb. EAST INDIAN.—Officialis, stem chips and shavings, ordinary to good at 1½d. to 3½d.; renewed ditto, fair to good at 3½d. to 4½d., branch at 1½d. to 2½d.; root, fair to good at 2½d. to 4½d.; hybrid natural stem chips at 2½d. Succirubra, natural stem chips and shavings, common to fair at 1½d. to 2½d., branch at 1½d. to 1½d., and broken quill at 3d. per lb. JAVA.—Ledgeriana, original stem chips at 5½d., branch 3½d. to 4½d., and root 3½d. to 4d.; hybrid branch 3½d. to 3½d. per lb.

The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of June amounted to 825,000 Amst. lb., against 581,000 Amst. lb. for the corresponding period of 1905.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 3 will consist of 65 tons Van Houtens, 5 tons de Jong, 10 tons Mignon, and 7 tons Stollwerck.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Quiet, with spot sellers of ordinary brands at 25l., and for Liverpool makes 25l. 7s. 6d. to 27l. 10s. is quoted.

CORIANDER-SEED.—There is a fair inquiry, but sales are small. Madras is quoted 18s. to 20s. per cwt., according to quality, and Russian 25s. New-crop Morocco is offering at 15s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

CUMIN-SEED is firm at 30s. per cwt. for Morocco on the spot.

DANDELION-ROOT.—English is very scarce, and there is little to be had in growers' hands.

FENUGREEK-SEED is dearer, the crop in Morocco being very small. The price on the spot is now 10s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco seed.

GOLDEN SEAL is dearer. Spot sales have been made at 5s. 9d. per lb. net, but 6s. is now asked, while for shipment 6s. 3d., c.i.f. London, is quoted.

MENTHOL.—Extremely quiet, with sellers of Kobayashi at 8s. 6d. and Suzuki at 8s. 4½d. spot, at which figures there is a retail consumptive demand. In auction 5 cases Kobayashi crystals were held at 8s. 6d.

OIL, ALMOND.—The English pressers have advanced the price by 1d. per lb., and now quote sweet (B.P.) at 1s. 6d., and bleached at 1s. 8d. per lb. Apricot-kernel or so-called peach-kernel oil has also been advanced ½d., to 9d. net, and bleached to 11d. net, 1-cwt. lots being quoted at ½d. less.

OIL, CASTOR, is about 15s. per ton lower; Hull make of first pressings for prompt to December delivery offering at 28l. 10s., and seconds for August-December 27l. per ton ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—According to cable advice received in London, the tendency in Norway appears to be easier. Finest new non-freezing oil is quoted 62s. per barrel net, c.i.f. Hull or Newcastle, for October to December shipment, while another agent quotes 70s. to 72s. f.o.r. Hull. On the spot small sales have been made at 70s. per barrel.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 18 that the Finmarken fishing has again shown an increase in the catch quite up to expectations. It appears, however, the fishing in the western part of the country is almost finished. About 500 boats and 2,000 fishermen have already left the fishing stations, but in the eastern places there is still hope for another fortnight's fishing. To-day's statistics give the following numbers:

Finmarken Spring Fishing.

	1905	1905	1904
Cod (millions) ...	10,546	13,411	11,994
Cod-liver oil (brls.) ...	8,621	12,831	5,698
Livers for other oils (hect.) ...	8,507	6,370	2,247

Total for all Winter and Spring Fishings.

	1906	1905	1904
Cod (millions) ...	44,675	44,432	49,151
Cod-liver oil (brls.) ...	36,104	35,291	15,648
Livers for other oils (hect.) ...	16,783	12,509	7,725

The market is again easier, and the former quotation of 66s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil is maintained, but is only nominal. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 6,749 barrels, against 4,937 barrels at the same date of last year. From the whole country the total figures hardly exceed 15,000 barrels.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, remains firm, with small sales of Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) at 4s. 7½d. spot, and Suzuki at 4s. 6d., while for shipment a sale has been made of the former brand at 4s. 6d., c.i.f. Wayne County tin oil is firm at 12s. to 12s. 3d. and H.G.H. at 15s. 3d., spot. In auction 5 cases Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) were obtainable at 4s. 6d.

OIL, SPIKE LAVENDER.—The distillation of the new crop is taking place in the South of France under conditions that promise well for a successful outturn, so that it is probable prices will return to a more normal level this year.

OPIMUM is a firm market with but a small business, chiefly in manufacturing kinds, at steady prices. Some 57 cases Persian arrived last week, but prices are unaltered at 15s. 6d. spot.

SMYRNA, June 8.—The sales this week amount to 31 cases, as follows: Nine cases for England, 16 cases for America, and six cases for the Continent. Owing to cool and rainy weather few arrivals of new opium have taken place, but we shall shortly see heavier arrivals from the upper districts when it is fit for packing. Sellers keep firm and reserved, but unless large buyers respond to their high pretensions we cannot see how they can maintain the position. We do not hope to see any material decline, as speculators will not leave the market quiet, but sooner or later good rich opium must reach 7s. to 7s. 2d., for lower grades 6s. to 6s. 8d., as to quality. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 19 cases, against 28 at the same period last year.

SMYRNA, June 9.—Inclement weather and rains have continued, so that it may readily be imagined that the opium produced up to the present is of an inferior quality. Moreover, the arrivals from the interior only amount to 19 cases, against 28 cases at the same time of last year. The news which has come to hand from the districts producing "Yerli" is also alarming. The collection will soon be at its height, and if the present inclement weather continues the crop estimates will have to be lower. There is also the risk that the quality will not prove to be as good as was hoped for. The sales during the fortnight amount to 22 cases low-testing opium without denomination at the equivalent of from 5s. 2d. to

6s. 4d., 13 cases current Karahissar t.q. at 6s. 8d., and two cases Karahissar t.q. at 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. At the close prices are unsettled. No business has yet been done in new opium for delivery, as buyers and sellers are unable to come to terms at the moment.

OTTO OF ROSE.—It is not anticipated that any definite results regarding the total output of the new crop in Bulgaria will be available for another fortnight.

The exports from Bulgaria have been as follows: 1905, 180,752 oz.; 1904, 154,950 oz.; 1903, 199,496 oz.; 1902, 128,660 oz.; 1901, 105,945 oz.; 1900, 187,110 oz.

QUININE.—The price in second hands remains nominal at 8d. per oz. for B. & S. and/or Brunswick. It is mostly the latter brand that is offered.

SHELLAC.—Quiet, with a small business on a basis of 199s. to 200s. per cwt. for fair T.N. Orange on the spot. A.C. Garnet is quoted 197s. 6d. Futures, after being dull, were firmer on Wednesday, August delivery selling to a limited extent at 200s. and December at 205s.

SPICES.—At auction Jamaica *Ginger* was quiet but steady, small and lean dull washed, in barrels, selling at 60s. to 61s., fair washed at 67s. to 68s., and small washed, in bags, at 63s. Small-cut Cochin, in cases, was bought in at 42s., rough Calicut at 34s., and lined Japan at 24s. per cwt. No Singapore *Pepper* was offered, and of Tellicherry 256 bags sold at from 5½d. to 5½d. for good to fine. Privately sellers of fair Singapore ask 5½d., and for July-August 5½d., c.i.f., has been paid. Fine bold Singapore *White*, in cases (13), sold at 10d.; fair, in bags, was bought in at 7½d., and fine Muntok at 8½d. Privately the market is quiet, fair Singapore being quoted 7¾d. and fair Penang 6½d., spot. *Chillies* at auction were lower for Mombasa description, 400 bags of which sold without reserve at 19s. 6d. to 20s. for mixed red and yellowish. *Capsicums* were dull, small sales of fine bold picked red Nyasaland being made at 59s. *Mace* was steady and *Nutmegs* quiet. Fair selected *Cassia Liquea* was bought in at 48s. and Japan cassia at 22s. Dullish to fair *Cinnamon* chips were bought in at 2½d. to 3d., and quillings and featherings at 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Two cases fair picked Penang *Cloves* sold at 1s. 3d. per lb. Privately a large business was done on Wednesday in Zanzibar cloves for delivery, fully 1,500 bales changing hands at dearer prices, including June-August 7d. to 7½d., August-October 7½d. to 7¾d., and October-December 6½d. to 6¾d.; for arrival large sales have also been made at 6½d., c.i.f., d/w, for October-December and November-January shipment.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auction to-day of new and old drugs there was a dragging tone, and the greater proportion of the goods was bought in. Cape aloes, being extremely scarce, brought a substantial advance. An indifferent parcel of Curaçao was bought in. Buchu leaves were steady. Sumatra benzoin proved slow of sale. Cardamoms brought irregular rates, fine and medium descriptions being easier, and small selling at an advance. Ceylon coca-leaves were easier. For refined Japanese camphor a decline of 3d. was accepted. Gamboge is plentiful and neglected. Jamaica honey, meeting with little competition, declined 1s. Ipeacuanha is steady but dull. Lime juice is moving more freely, and for myrrh the recent high prices are maintained. Rhubarb is quiet but firm. Native sarsaparilla again sold at an advance owing to scarcity of grey. Alexandrian senna was lower. Jamaica beeswax was sold at full-up prices, but for Madagascar 5s. per cwt. less was accepted, Zanzibar being about steady. The table following gives the amount of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Agar-agar.....	6	0	Buchu.....	25	2
Aloes—			Camphor—		
Cape	20	20	Chin. crude	26	0
Curaçao.....	50	0	Jap. ref.	46	17
Zanzibar	4	4	Calumba	152	10
Ambergris	3	0	Cannabis indica ...	13	0
Ammoniacum	9	0	Cantharides (Russ.)	1	0
Aniseed (Russ.) ...	20	0	Cardamoms	350	224
Anatto-seed	10	0	Cascara sagrada ...	61	61
Antimony (Jap. er.)	45	0	Cascarilla	17	0
Apricot-kernels ...	3	0	Casein	10	10
Areca	24	15	Cashew-nuts.....	24	12
Balsam, Peru	2	0	Chillies	25	0
Benzoin—			Chiretta.....	7	0
Siam	14	0	Civet	5	1*
Sumatra	188	36	Coca-leaves	39	39

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Cocculus indicus...	15	15	Orange-peel	29	1*
Cochineal	12	0	Otto of rose (Span.)	1	0
Colocynth and pulp	39	0	Papain	5	0
Cumin-seed	24	0	Patchouli-leaves ..	47	7
Cuscuta	10	10	Pistachio	75	0
Cuttle-bone	74	14	Rhubarb—		
Dragon's-blood ..	21	4	China	39	6
Elemi (so called)...	1	0	Saffron	1	0
Ergot	10	0	Sandarac	50	0
Galls (Pers.)	12	12	Sarsaparilla—		
Gamboge	21	3	Guatemala	24	0
Gentian	20	0	Honduras	4	0
Gum arabic	47	6	Lima Jam	4	0
Honey—			native	18	16
Australian	10	10	Vera Cruz	5	0
Californian	51	0	Scablae	13	13
Jamaica	306	252	Scammouium	11	0
Gambier	6	0	Seedlae	28	0
Guaiacum	2	0	Senna and pods—		
Ipecacuanha—			Alex.	58	13
Cartagena	8	0	Mecca	9	9
East Indian	1	0	Tinnevely	94	66
Rio (Matto Grosso)	16	2	Soy	9	0
Rio (Minas)	14	5	Squill	16	2
Jalap	5	0	Tamarinds—		
Kamala	5	0	E.I.	10	0
Kiwo	7	0	W.I.	47	47
Kola	23	0	Tonka beans	3	0
Lime-juice (raw)...	23	16	Turneric	200	0
Manna	1	1	Vermilion (China)	3	0
Mastic	32	3*	Wax (bees)—		
Meuthol	5	0	Argentine	15	0
Myrrh	52	4	Australian	1	0
Nux vomica	318	133	Cape	2	2
Oil—			East Indian	75	0
aniseed	2	0	Grenada	1	0
camphor	2	0	Jamaica	21	19
cinnamon	6	0	Madagascar	285	37
citronella	17	0	Mombasa	9	7
clove	2	0	Morocco	14	0
lemongrass	51	0	Spanish	20	0
patchouli	10	0	Zanzibar	130	7
peppermint	5	0	Wax (Japanese) ...	50	0
Opium	1	1			

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape sold at an irregular advance of from fully 4s. to 5s. per cwt., fair hard bright firsts realising from 32s. 6d., while 34s. was paid for good seconds; dull and softish sold at 30s. to 31s., and dark dull 27s. per cwt. Four casks of Zanzibar, with an unusual proportion of skins, sold at 45s. per cwt. for mostly fair hard hepatic; 50 boxes Curaçao were bought in at 40s. nominally for mostly dull liver to capey.

AMMONIACUM.—For good pale free tear 67s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese crude was held at 75l. per ton.

ARECA.—Steady: 15 bags fair from Zanzibar, slightly beardy and a few wormy, sold at 20s. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—Slow of sale and easy. Good alomdy Sumatra seconds sold at 8l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., fair seconds sold at 7l. 5s., and for 9 cases ordinary 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 17s. 6d. was paid; 5 cases common realised 5l. 5s. subject; and Sumatra thirds sold at 4l. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. Two cases of brown Siam siftings in block were held at 8l., and for a case of clean grains in block 14l. was wanted.

BUCHU.—Quiet but firm, with small sales of fair round green at 8d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Ten bales fair sorts, slightly wormy, realised 17s. per cwt., without reserve, and for small to bold slightly yellowish sorts 18s. was named.

CAMPHOR.—Nine cases Japanese refined, in 1-oz. tablets, sold at 3s. 6d. per lb., without reserve; and of 37 cases tablets, 12 to the oz., eight cases sold cheaply at 3s. 6d., the remainder being bought in at 3s. 9d. These prices mark a decline of about 3d.

CANTHARIDES.—Fair Russian were held at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS brought irregular prices, fine and medium descriptions being easier, but smalls advanced 1d. per lb. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold pale well-bleached, 2s. 10d.; bold pale unclipped, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; bold dullish, 2s.; good bold pale, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; bold medium pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; medium pale, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; small pale, 10d. to 11d.; good splits, 1s. 3d.;

small splits, 11d.; brown and split, 10d.; seed, good dark, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Mangalore: good round pale, 2s.; small and medium, 1s. 3d.; small, 1s. 1d.; extra small, 11d.; brown round heavy, 1s. 2d.; small brown round, 10d. to 10½d.; dark seed, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Ceylon-Malabar small, 10½d. per lb.

CASEIN.—Ten bags damaged by oil or glycerin sold, without reserve, at 1½d. per lb.

CASHEW-NUTS.—Twelve cases realised 34s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt.

CIVET.—Good fresh was held at 5s. per oz. One horn had been sold privately.

COCA-LEAVES were rather easier, 28 cases Ceylon selling at 10d. to 10½d. for good greenish, and 9d. for brownish. Eleven cases lean dull shrivelled and damaged Ceylon sold at from 2d. to 4d. per lb., subject.

COCULUS INDICUS.—Scarce: 15 bags fair sold at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.

COLOCYNTH.—Fair whole Turkey apple was held at 1s. 9d., and ordinary broken at 9d. For good pulped 2s. 3d. was wanted.

CUSCUS.—Scarce: 10 bags sold, without reserve, at 18s. per cwt.

CUTTLE-BONE.—Fair pale Bombay halves realised 3d.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD was in slightly better demand. Two cases of bright seedy Singapore lump realised 8l. 5s. per cwt., and for two cases of dull, bag-shaped lump 5l. 15s. was paid; 8l. 10s. was wanted for good re-boiled lump.

GALLS.—Ten bags of good blue Persian were sold without reserve at 78s. per cwt., being lower.

GAMBOGE.—Easier. A case of Siam pickings sold at 14l. 10s. per cwt.; good bright slightly blocky Siam pipe, in small boxes, is held at 17l., at which sales have been made privately.

GENTIAN.—A bid of 16s. is to be submitted for 20 bales of fair quality.

GUM ARABIC.—Thirteen bales yellow picked tear were limited at 42s. 6d. Six bales of small reddish sold without reserve at from 24s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt.

HONEY met with poor competition at a decline of about 1s. per cwt. for Jamaica. Good bright amber liquid, in cases, 23s. 6d., and barrels 22s. to 22s. 6d.; fair amber liquid, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; dark liquid, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Good white set, 24s.; fair pale set, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; palish brown set, 20s. to 21s.; and brown set, 18s. per cwt. Common yellow set, in cases, sold at 15s.

IPECACUANHA.—Steady. Five bales good bold cultivated Minas sold at 6s. 9d. per lb. One bale fair boldish Rio sold at 6s. 11d., and a bale sea-damaged at 6s. 1d. per lb.; 6s. 10d. will buy fair Rio (Matto Grosso). Cartagena was limited at from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.

JALAP.—The s.s. *Minnetonka*, from New York, has brought 190 bales; at auction 5 bags Vera Cruz were bought in at 5d.

KAMALA was offered at 10d. per lb. without finding buyers.

LIME-JUICE.—Nine puncheons of good pale raw West Indian sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per gal.; 7 puncheons of common brown sold, without reserve, at 4d. to 5d. Privately, West Indian is quoted at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per gal.

MASTICH.—For slightly specky tear 1s. 7d. per lb. was wanted, at which sales have been made privately.

MYRRH.—Four cases of dark sorts from Bombay sold at 85s. per cwt.

NUX VOMICA.—A lot of 133 bags apparently sold without reserve at from 6s. to 6s. 9d. per cwt. for ordinary dull Calcutta.

OIL, CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf-oil was held at 2½d. per oz., and for Ceylon bark-oil 1s. 10d. per oz. was the buying-in price.

OIL, CLOVE.—The limit for oil containing 83 to 85 per cent. eugenol is now 3s. 9d.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Cochin, containing 84 per cent. citral, was held at 7½d. per oz.

OIL, PATCHOULI.—A lot of 10 cases "Tiger" brand from the Kellas Estate, Perak, "guaranteed absolutely pure," was put up without reserve, and although a single bid of

3d. per oz. was made, the lot was held, there being no competition.

PATCHOULI-LEAVES sold without reserve at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for seven bales.

RHUBARB.—Dull of sale. Four cases of bold flat Canton, dull coat, with half pinky and half grey and dark fracture, sold at 1s. 5d. per lb., this being all the business done publicly. Medium and bold round orange-coated Shensi, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, was bought in at 2s. 9d. per lb. Two cases of small to bold round horny High-dried, with three-quarters palish pinky fracture, sold privately. This description is very scarce.

SARSAPARILLA.—Dearer; 27 bales Guatemala were bought in at 1s. 6d., a bid of 11d. being refused. Three bales native red Jamaica sold at 1s., 4 bales mixed red and yellow at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and for 9 bales from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. was paid, these prices being 1d. to 2d. dearer. Good Lima-Jamaica was held at 1s. 3d., and Mexican at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The s.s. *Bovic*, from New York, has brought 57 packages, probably Mexican; but the 21 bales grey Jamaica catalogued for auction were not in time for to-day's auction.

SCABLAC.—Thirteen bags of fair native Madras realised from 6l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.

SENNA.—Steady for Tinnevely. Fair greenish sold at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and ordinary small specky at 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 3 bales bold green realised 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Pods, 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Nine bales Mecca sold at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Thirty packages of Alexandrian sold at rather cheaper rates. Four bales of good broken leaf realised 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and for 4 cases of good green whole leaf from 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. was paid, with one lot at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Five bales of good pale pods sold at 8d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SQUILL.—A new lot of 16 bales indifferent quality was offered, of which 2 bales dull and damp realised 3d. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Fair new crop Antigua sold at from 14s. to 14s. 6d., with one lot at 16s., per cwt., in bond.

TONKA-BEANS.—Ordinary black Para were held at 9d. For fair frosted 1s. 3d. was the price.

VERMILION.—Chinese (Wingkat brand) was held at 2s. 11d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica sold at "full up" prices, Madagascar was about 5s. cheaper, and Zanzibar was steady. Five packages Jamaica sold at 9l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for fair brown, and a further 14 realised 9l. 2s. 6d. for fair to good, and 8l. 12s. 6d. for very dark. Madagascar partly sold at 7l. and dark at 6l. 15s. for 37 mats, and for a further lot of 200 pockets of fair, part dark, 7l. was wanted. A bid of 7l. is to be submitted for good Zanzibar, common drossy selling at 6l. 10s. per cwt.; 6l. 15s. was accepted for 7 cases Mombasa. A bid of 7l. 5s. is also to be submitted for 15 bags fair pale Argentine. A case of good yellow Cape realised 7l. 10s. per cwt. and another case 7l. 5s.

Heavy Chemicals.

With the home consuming trades fully employed and a fair demand on export account, the steady tone of the heavy-chemical market is well maintained at all the principal centres. Generally speaking, there is little new or of special importance to be reported.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues rather quiet, with nominal figures as follows: Beekton 12l. 3s. 9d., Beekton terms 12l., London 12l., Leith 12l. to 12l. 2s. 6d., and Hull 11l. 18s. 9d.

BENZOLS are also quiet: 90-per-cent. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per gal., and 50-per-cent. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—The generally good demand which has been experienced in this branch for some time past is well maintained, and values keep on the steady side, though nominally unchanged. Crystal alum, lump 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton, lump in tins 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 7s. 6d., and ground in bags 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton for ordinary strength in large casks, and customary allowances for bags and loose slabs, and usual extras for higher concentration. Aluminous cake 50s. to 55s. per ton, and aluminio-ferrie 50s. to 60s. in accordance with condition, package, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, high strength Al₂O₃ and purest quality, 12l. to 12l. 10s. per ton in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt.; pulp hydrate, lump and dried 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt., ground 38s. to 38s. 6d. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al₂O₃, finest quality, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.; second quality, 12s. to 13s. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

Liverpool Drug-market

Liverpool, June 20.

CASTOR OIL.—Owing to further arrivals of good seconds Calcutta there are offers from the quay at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., but in store the article is firmly held at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and for shipment is unchanged at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. First-pressure French continues firm at recent quotations.

BEEWAX.—Further sales of Chilean are reported, including 35 bags at 7l. 13s. 9d. to 8l. 5s. per cwt.

HONEY.—The sales include 50 cases Californian at 35s. to 36s. per cwt.

TURPENTINE, owing to further arrivals, is again easier at 48s. to 48s. 6d. per cwt.

POTASH BICHOME is very firm at 3d. per lb. net.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is steady at 25l. 15s. to 26l. per ton.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Agents ask higher prices for new crop for shipment, 30s. to 31s. per cwt., c.i.f., being quoted.

COCO-NUT OIL.—French Cochin is held for higher prices, 34s. to 35s. per cwt. being wanted.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 19.

Business in general is very quiet, and very little of interest is to be reported from our drug-market.

ANTIMONY is unchanged at 145m. per 100 kilos.

BORAX shows a fair demand, makers asking 30 m. per 100 kilos. for crystals.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is quiet at 860m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA shows a better demand at improved prices.

CORIANDER-SEED of the new crop is cheaper, forward delivery offering at 26m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is the only article which shows a strong and brisk demand. Makers seem to be well supplied with orders. Spot is held at 335m. and forward 325m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is steady but quiet, spot offering at 225m. and forward 215m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN SEAL is firmer at 14m. per kilo.

MENTHOL is quiet at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18m. per kilo.

SENEGA is improving, Western on the spot is 575m.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Quiet. American on the spot is 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and French 92m. per 100 kilos., with July to December delivery offering at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos.

WAX (CARNAUBA) is firmer at from 310m. to 440m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

WAX (JAPANESE) is quoted 103m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is easier at 57m. per 100 kilos. for first pressing in barrels. Rape is advancing at 55m. per 100 kilos., duty free, in barrels. Palm-kernel is dearer at 55m. to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos. Chinese Wood is quiet at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Citronella is very scarce. Peppermint is firmer, H.G.H. being quoted 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per lb. and Todd 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per lb. Japanese is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. per kilo. Star aniseed is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 5.

Business is of fair volume for this season, and the undertone is generally firm.

ALOES.—Curaçao and Barbados (the latter in gourds) are arriving freely and passing promptly into consuming channels. The former is firm at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6c., and the latter at 16c. to 17c.

BEEWAX is an active market at 32c. for crude yellow.

BUCHU.—Recent arrivals of prime green are all held at 18c.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Last year's bark is held on the spot at 6c. Pacific coast holders are firm, but some signs of weakening are apparent owing to the large stocks held here from last year, and large lots have been sold at a slight concession.

GUARANA.—The market is almost bare of supplies, and quotations have advanced to \$1.25.

JALAP.—Cheap lots have all been bought up, and holders now ask 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime root.

JAPAN WAX shows an advance to 12c.

LITHIUM CARBONATE.—Competition has resulted in a decline to \$1.05. Demand is normal.

HYDRASTIS (GOLDEN SEAL) is likely to be higher owing both to scarcity of the drug and to scarcity of labour for collecting. On the spot \$1.20 is asked.

MENTHOL is a little firmer in sympathy with conditions abroad, but demand is not large, and \$2.60 is a nominal quotation.

PEPPERMINT OIL is in active inquiry owing to anticipations of a higher market. On the spot \$2.80 is asked for bulk and \$3.40 for H.G.H.

QUININE is almost neglected, sales being small. Quotations are unchanged on the basis of 17c., with second-hands offering at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. less for Java and $\frac{1}{4}$ c. less for German brands.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican for future delivery is offered at 9c. SENEGA is firmer, and likely to be higher, for the same reason as golden seal. Labour is very scarce, and little so far is being gathered.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

The B.P. as a Standard.

SIR.—Whatever may be said by way of criticism of Sheriff Orphoot's remarks appended to his judgment in the cascara case, they are wisdom and illumination compared with many of the English magisterial decisions. The decision that one may legally sell a preparation bearing the same name as an official preparation, and yet not compounded in the official manner, provided that at the time of sale the nature of the article is explained to the customer, is in accordance with common-sense and, I venture to think, indisputably sound. On the further question, as to what alterations, if any, one is entitled to make in the less important constituents of a drug, I do not understand the Sheriff to mean that if a person entered a pharmacy and asked for liquid extract of cascara (British Pharmacopœia), he could properly be supplied with an extract containing no alcohol. But if an ordinary customer came in and asked for liquid extract of cascara, it would be quite legitimate to give him an extract preserved with glycerin, instead of by the official alcohol, because he would not be prejudiced thereby, and would be supplied with an article of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, fully answering the required purpose. I do not agree that if one can use glycerin as a preservative he can just as well use formaldehyde. Glycerin is, if anything, rather an adjuvant to a cathartic, while we have plenty of evidence as to the objectionable effects of formaldehyde. That famous tincture-of-opium case is often quoted. Assuming the judgment to be sound (which we are by no means bound to do), I think the Court were right in holding that the tincture must in all cases contain the percentage of morphine mentioned in the Pharmacopœia. It is very important that potent galenicals should be of uniform strength. It is dangerous to sell a tincture which is too strong, and unfair to a patient to supply one which is too weak. The official standard has become the popular and trade standard. The reason why you cannot sell laudanum of less than 0.70 strength is not because that is so stated in the B.P., but because the customer would be prejudiced by the sale. The question of alcoholic strength is on a different footing. Here I cannot agree with the suggestion that one could possibly substitute glycerin for alcohol. A glycerin preparation is not a tincture. As a matter of strict legality, it might be permissible to sell a tincture of opium of 30-per-cent. alcoholic strength. I should say it could certainly be done if the seller explained to the purchaser that the thing was full strength in opium, but contained less spirit than the B.P. tincture. Yet there is a practical convenience in assuming that tincture of opium should be of B.P. strength in regard to alcohol as well as morphine, unless the contrary is clearly expressed, as by labelling "Aqueous Tincture," and taking care that the purchaser clearly understands it is not the official preparation. In the case of a tincture the alcohol is something more than a mere preservative—it is almost an essential constituent, the proportion of which might affect the medicinal value of the preparation. Consequently it would be difficult to estab-

lish a trade standard differing appreciably in spirit strength from that of the B.P., if the tincture were sold under the B.P. name without qualification. Probably a similar rule would apply to tinctures which have ceased to be official. One might make a tincture of ergot with 30-per-cent. alcohol, and I believe it would be quite a good preparation; but the seller would run the risk of requiring to satisfy a Court of law that the purchaser did not suffer by not being supplied with the recognised proof-spirit tincture.

With regard to minor departures from the strict letter of the law, whether one may thin an emulsion which is too thick, stiffen an ointment which is too soft, add something to make a liquid extract more miscible, alter the excipient of a pill when it is an advantage to do so, and such like—I entertain no manner of doubt, and it has never yet been decided otherwise. The fact that a customer might call fifty times and ask for "fluid cascara," or simply "cascara," and be supplied with a special preparation without hesitation or explanation, yet if he should on his next visit (desiring the same thing) ask for "liquid extract of cascara sagrada," and be served as before, an offence (according to some authorities) would immediately be committed, shows the essential hollowness, if not the meanness, of prosecutions based on what is at best a legal quibble.

Yours, etc.,

D. B. DOTT.

Edinburgh, June 18.

SIR.—The decision of the Sheriff in the recent case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts at Edinburgh is specially of interest to wholesale druggists in their relations with retail pharmacists. The points of the case can hardly be better illustrated than by consideration of the dual position (wholesale and retail) occupied by the defendants. Had they as wholesale druggists been asked by a retail pharmacist for liquid extract of cascara, they would presumably have supplied the pharmacopœial preparation. When they were asked for the same article by an inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (disguised as a member of the public), they supplied an "improved" liquid extract of cascara not prepared in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, but in which glycerin was used as a preservative in place of a more expensive one, alcohol. Is the wholesale druggist justified in offering "improved" preparations—that is to say, "improved" by cheapening of non-essential constituents—to the retail pharmacist, and how far is the retail pharmacist justified in his turn in passing them on to the public?

It will be obvious that if the wholesale druggist is, in his trading, without knowledge of the ultimate conditions under which his products may reach the public, going to depart from the standard of the British Pharmacopœia, comparisons of prices and quality will be impossible, and the whole position will become one of extreme difficulty. The average retail pharmacist would not risk defence of such an action as the one under notice, neither would a wholesale druggist risk the distribution of a non-pharmacopœial article without disclosure, any more presumably than would the defendants in this case have done in their allied wholesale business. The acceptance of the British Pharmacopœia as a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is undoubtedly gaining ground. In the interests of uniformity, both of prescribing and indeed household medicines, this is highly desirable, though that it may be objectionable in the case of some articles used for commercial purposes is also undoubted.

It does appear that a very dangerous precedent is involved in allowing the use of glycerin in place of alcohol as a preservative in liquid extract of cascara, while not permitting the sale of methylated soap liniment as soap liniment at an accurate price based on its value, or the use of another oil in place of olive oil in camphorated oil. I feel quite sure that the Sheriff's observations and suggestions will not be accepted by the wholesale druggists of this country as politic either in their own interests, the interests of the retail pharmacist, or those of the public.

Yours faithfully,

Southwark, S.E., June 19.

JOHN C. UMNEY.

Which are the Chemists?

SIR.—In addition to the numerous adjectives in use qualifying "chemist," my lad has only to-day pointed out a new one which appears on a carton of a cough-preparation

emanating from Greenock. The adjective is in common use, but its use in this connection is so uncommon that I thought it worth communicating to the *C. & D.* The qualification of the manufacturer is given as "dispensing and *operatic* chemist."

Glasgow, June 16.

R. BRODIE.

Business Information Wanted.

We would be glad to hear from any firms who have had dealings with a concern trading as

J. Nicholson & Co., wholesale druggists and drysalterns, 206A Morning Lane, and Retreat Place, Hackney.

Pharmaciens, Ltd.

SIR,—I notice in your number of June 16, under "New Companies," an article in which a certain Bernard Doré, "Grande Pharmacie de la croix rouge, Guernsey," is baptised as "Pharmacien." I deem it my duty, as a member of the "Société des Pharmaciens de France," to protest against this title, so difficult to obtain in our country, being given to Mr. Bernard Doré, whose business is conducted by an English qualified chemist, Mr. Doré himself having no qualification whatever in France, and therefore no right to call himself a "pharmacien."

Said Doré was in my employ as "boy" a year ago.

If you will be so kind as to rectify, you will do justice to our community at large and particularly to my *confrères* in France.

Yours very truly,

E. LORENTZ,

1 Halkett Street, Jersey.

Pharmacien de 1^{re} classe.

[The description is that given in the official documents.—EDITOR.]

Petitions.

SIR,—I notice in the last issue of the *C. & D.* a list of places from which petitions *re* Pharmacy and Poisons Bill had been presented to the House of Commons. I do not find Aylesbury, or rather, Mid-Bucks, in the list. I posted to our member, the Hon. Walter Rothschild, at the House of Commons, on June 8, the two petitions sent out to local societies, and have his acknowledgment and promise not to oppose, and eventually hope to get his promise to support the Bills. I may add I got the signatures of every registered chemist in this parliamentary division, also the signatures of the Coroner, his deputy, and every medical man (excepting two whom I was unable to see), in the division; the list included the governors of H.M.'s prison and the State Inebriate Home at Aylesbury, the medical superintendent of the Bucks County Asylum, and several M.O.H.s. and in every case those asked expressed their pleasure on signing.

Yours faithfully,

Aylesbury.

EDWIN T. PALMER.

[Our lists of petitions presented are compiled from official documents, and carefully checked.—EDITOR.]

A Chloral Draught.

SIR,—I should feel obliged if any of your readers would give suggestions on a matter which concerns both medical men and chemists. I received a prescription on Monday evening for a sleeping-mixture, signed by initials of a doctor in the usual way. I asked the lady who brought it the name of the doctor. She answered that she did not know, as she was only sent for it. On Tuesday afternoon a medical man walked in, and asked if a sleeping-mixture had been made here. I answered in the affirmative, and he told me that the lady had taken the whole of it, and he had hard work to pull her round. So far as I could gather she is a woman who understands something of drugs and had written it herself. So should any chemist in the north or north-west district be asked to prepare the following he may take warning from this:

Mr. S—

Chloral. hydras. ... 5ij.
Aq. ad ... 5ij.

Misce: Min. xv. in a wineglassful of water before retiring. Medical men should, in my opinion, write their full name, with letters of qualification. It is necessary that something should be done to prevent this form of illicit prescribing.

Yours faithfully,

Gospel Oak, N.W.

OPINIONS. (76/58.)

Industrial Alcohol.

SIR,—Reprints of your articles and the letters appearing in your issue of last week have been sent to M.P.s, with the further intimation that the President of the U.S.A. has

signed the Bill for denatured alcohol, which comes into force on January 1, 1907. Further, that Commissioner Yerkes, with two revenue experts, was leaving for Europe, to study the regulations in use in countries where denatured alcohol is allowed. It may interest your readers to know that in Russia denatured spirit may be bought at any shop authorised upon presentation of coupons, which can be obtained from the Excise offices at a rate equivalent to 40 copecks per 2 gals.

I am, yours truly,

THOMAS TYRER.

Stirling Chemical-works, Stratford, E.

Dispensing Notes.

Butyl-chloral Mixture.

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me, if possible, through the medium of your valuable paper what the brown oily precipitate is that forms on mixing butyl chloral hydrate, tincture of gelsemium, spirit of chloroform, glycerin, and water, as follows:

Butyl chloral hydrat.	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Tr. gelsemii	...	...	5ij.
Glycerini	...	...	5ij.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	5j.
Aquam ad	...	...	5iss.

Yours faithfully,

VELEDA. (72/30.)

[Butyl-chloral alcoholate is formed and is almost insoluble in water.]

A Solution Wanted.

Liq. hydrarg. perchlor.	...	...	5iv.
Syr. ferri ioidid.	...	...	5vj.
Quin. sulph.	...	...	gr. vj.
Syr. tolu.	...	...	5vj.
Aquam ad	...	...	3vj.

M. Ft. mist.

How should this be dispensed? What is the appearance of the resultant mixture?

M. P. S.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

J. R. S. (67/25).—If you have no right of way to the outside of the part of your premises that requires painting we fear you have no remedy, unless you are able to show that the condition of the house is dangerous to the public health. Have you had the leases of your house and of the adjoining one examined?

Kappa (67/19).—The phrase "make life worth living" in connection with a medicine described by a body-name does not make the medicine dutiable.

Veritas (76/10).—The Boards of Pharmacy in a number of the United States of America recognise the British qualifications in pharmacy for registration as pharmacists therein. Each State has its own pharmacy law and pharmacy board. Among the States which do not accept the Minor certificate without further examination are New York, Philadelphia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Illinois. Among the States that accept it are California and Washington. In those cases where the certificate is not accepted the examination required by the Board is not stiffer than the Minor. Fees are required in all cases. Salaries for chemists' assistants in the United States are from \$10 a week upwards, according to ability. It takes an English assistant some time before he gets into American ways, and after that his chances are about the same as in the Old Country. Both from the commercial and professional aspects the prospects in U.S.A. are not much better than here; but it is a curious fact that there is something in American air which seems to stimulate immigrants to greater effort, and consequently to greater success.

Digestive (73/69).—Such a title as "Dr. Jones's digestive mixture" is registrable as a trade-mark (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 526, 9); but if the name be a common one, registration will not prevent continuance of existing right of other persons.

Roman (74/40).—(1) It entirely depends upon the work of a business whether an assistant can get another day in lieu of the Bank Holiday which falls on his annual holiday; so far as we can gather, the allowance is the rule, but if cannot be legally demanded. (2) There is no rule as to allowing time for travelling on the eve of a fortnight's holiday, but it is a common enough practice.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

K. Bros. (61/51).—VIOLET PERFUME:

Solution of ionone (1-64) ...	3xx.
Concrete oil of orris ...	3j.
Oil of bergamot ...	℥xv.
Solution of synthetic musk (1-20) ...	5ij.

Several other recipes are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Viator (56/36).—**PISTORIA GOUT-POWDERS.**—These powders are sold by the pharmacy attached to the Benedictine monastery at Pistoja, in Italy, a year's supply being charged about two guineas. "Pharmaceutical Formulas" gives the following as the composition:

Powdered bryonia-root ...	5liiss.
Powdered gentian ...	5liiss.
Powdered chamomile ...	5liiss.
Powdered colchicum-root ...	5v.
Powdered betony ...	5x.

Mix and divide into 365 powders.

Dose: One powder is taken each day of the year in a full glass of hot or cold water.

A similar formula is given in the "Revue des Medecaments Nouveaux" as the result of an analysis by Guignard, Collin, Chastaing, and Barilott. Professor Thoms found only calumba and patchouli present. According to the label sent out with the powder the base is gentian and patchouli, so that probably the addition of a little patchouli to the above formula would result in a product more nearly approaching the original.

W. M. (62/64).—(1) **ANALYSIS OF SHELLAC.**—The best information on this is given in the papers by E. J. Parry in the *C. & D.*, January 31, 1903, p. 175, and April 8, 1905, p. 556. (2) **ANALYTICAL BOOKS.**—It is difficult to recommend a book on analysis that covers more ground than Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis." Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry" and Crookes' "Select Methods of Chemical Analysis" might usefully supplement Allen. The particulars of these are given in the *C. & D. Diary* bibliography. For ore-analysis a useful little book is Morgan's "Aids to the Analysis and Assay of Ores, Metals, Fuels, etc."; while the subject of urine-analysis is best treated in the *C. & D. handbook* (2s. 6d.).

E. M. (61/12).—There is a good description of the electrolytic method of removing superfluous hair in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine." There is no book devoted to the art of hair-dyeing.

Convallaria (58/9).—(1) **BLUE-BLACK INK.**—The following recipe is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and seems to meet your requirements:

Tannin ...	3iiij.
Water ...	3iiij.
Solution of ferrie chloride (10-per-cent.) ...	3viiij.
Hydrochloric acid ...	5liiss.

Heat in a large glass flask or bottle on a water-bath for five or six hours, then add

Hot water to ... Oij.

Continue to heat for an hour longer, then set the ink aside for a fortnight in a cool place and filter. To the filtrate add a mixture of

Phenol-blue FFF ...	5ij.
Carbolic acid ...	3ij.
Sugar ...	5liiss.
Water to ...	Oij.

Dissolved by the aid of heat. Allow the ink to stand for a week in a cool, dark place before decanting.

(2) **BOOT-POLISH.**—We gave the following formula in the *C. & D.*, December 24, 1904, p. 1033, and as we have had so many inquiries lately we repeat:

Carnauba wax ...	3viiij.
Oil of turpentine ...	3xiiij.
Powdered soap ...	3j.
Fast blue-black ...	5ss.
Ivory-black ...	3ij.

(3) For ticket-writers and stencil-cutters see the Buyers' Guide of the *C. & D. Diary*.

A. N. (Paris) (65/49).—The formula of the gout-pills you mention has never been published. They are understood to owe their virtues to colchicum.

F. & S. (58/15).—**DRY SHAMPOO.**—A formula was last given in the *C. & D.*, April 1, 1905, p. 522.

Exon (66/57).—**PIGEON-CONDITIONING.**—The mass given to pigeons to peck at to bring them into condition is made from grit, ground oyster-shells, plaster of Paris, and a little tincture of iron. The powders are made into a mass by adding water, and a piece of wire is embedded before the mass sets.

Urotropin (61/7).—There are no volatile oils of the kind you require.

Ammon. Chlor. (55/49).—**APPRENTICESHIP-CONDITIONS.**—The modern practice is to limit apprenticeship to three or four years and to allow time each day both for exercise and study. For an outdoor apprentice no premium is payable. The Preliminary examination should be passed before the indentures are signed, as it is useless for a boy to enter the business unless he is sufficiently well educated to pass the Arts examination at the beginning of his career. As yours is a country business, the hours for an apprentice might be fixed at 9 to 7 and 9 to 6 on alternate days, with time for exercise each morning after dusting is over.

Iodid. (71/51).—**OBESITY-CURE.**—A recent analysis of this revealed its composition as being 38 grains of citric acid per fluid ounce. It seems to be a modern form of the vinegar treatment for obesity.

Anglissimo (59/59).—**PRESERVATIVE POWDER** to suit your label:

Pulv. acidi borici	
Pulv. boracis	
Sodii chloridi ...	aa. partes aequales

Mix together, and after a few days dry the powder.

Gail (59/68).—You must introduce an antiseptic of some kind into the face-lotion. The most appropriate would be a spirituous perfume and benzoic acid.

M. H. (72/46).—**AIR-PURIFYING.**—This can be done by means of Sanitas or formaldehyde, but you do not give us sufficient information to be able definitely to advise you. The system adopted at the House of Commons is supposed to be the most perfect application of modern air-purifying methods. The air is filtered through cotton-wool before being forced into the House, and in winter is suitably warmed.

Zero (23/13).—There is a good selection of recipes for liquid dentifrice in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 156 (new edition).

How American Druggists Attract Trade.

In a recent issue of the "Michigan Tradesman" various schemes employed by druggists to attract trade were described and include the following:

A beef, iron, and wine preparation was advertised by displaying in the centre of the show-window a miniature wine cask, a bar of iron and a toy cow, the whole being flanked by bottles of the tonic.

An Albany, N.Y., druggist used in connection with a display of toilet-soap a placard bearing this inscription: "We do not sell this soap. It sells itself. 10 cents a box."

On every package that goes out from a New York drug-store a little sticker is placed bearing the name and address of the firm and the following: "If you should need to have a prescription filled remember that we make this a speciality, using only the purest drugs obtainable."

To stimulate interest in his photographic department one pharmacist offers a prize for the best photograph of some local scene. The photos, as they are received, are displayed in the window in which are shown the line of cameras and photographic supplies handled.

A druggist in a large city has printed for free distribution a pocket map of the business section of the town, with the location of his own store prominently noted.

On the letter-heads and wrapping-paper of another druggist are printed the names of four specialties likely to be needed at some time or another in almost every family. These comprise headache-tablets, a cement for china and glass, a remedy for rheumatism, and a corn-killer—all of them his own preparations.

A druggist whose store is used as a waiting-room for passengers on a street railway has installed an umbrella exchange. Anyone caught in a storm and unprovided with an umbrella can procure one by depositing one dollar to insure its return. When the umbrella is brought back the deposit is refunded, less a charge of three cents per day for the use of the umbrella.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

A GOOD GIFT.

A NICE Birthday present for a Chemist and Druggist, or apprentice or assistant to one, is a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," bound in half-morocco. The first-named, thus bound, is 8s. 6d., and the second 12s. 6d., with 6d. postage, both being obtainable from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. **Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.**

£7 IN 8 DAYS.

One client has made it. Twenty more trying in July. Another sells 1,000 packets 2½d. Lemonade Crystals a week. Another 300 packets Corn Silk per week. **Would you like to do it?** Fifty more ideas included in my modest fee. Apply to

Bernard Slack The only Business Builder who actually sells drugs.

96 Hill Top, WEST BROMWICH.

CHEMISTS' SECOND-HAND SHOP FIXTURES.—Ranges of drawers, counters, dispensing-screens, wall and show cases, shop-rounds, and all requisites for Chemists; extensive stock; low prices; competent men sent anywhere; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, LIVERPOOL.**

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting, solid mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pilasters, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pilasters, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter-drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing-screens, perfumery-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

GREAT BARGAINS in Secondhand Shop-fittings.—The Fittings of a Shop, including range of mahogany drawers, with glass labels, £30; 1 12-ft. wall fixture, comprising mahogany drawers, with glass labels, lockers, shelving, and cornice, £11; 12-ft. range of pine drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, £6; 1 Canary-wood wall-case, 5 ft. x 9 ft., £6; 1 ditto, 3 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft., £4; 1 8-ft. nest of 20 counter drawers, 50s.; 144 stoppered bottles, gold labelled, sufficient for a shop, £5 15s.; 11 doz. recess-label rounds, job line, £8 15s.; 1 set of 3 3-ft. plate-glass shelves, standard bars and brackets, 35s.; 1 6-ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, £4 15s. **R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Headquarters for Secondhand Fittings, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Reduced prices previous to STOCKTAKING; secondhand, shop-soiled, and showroom samples. 6-ft. Wall-case, £8 10s.; 6 ft. Screen, £4 10s. Desk Perfume-case, 45s.; 30 in. bent Counter-case, 18s. Ask for catalogue. **AYRTON-GRAHAM, Ltd., 57 Parr Street, Liverpool.**

MADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—53 Camwal Ordinary, 5s. 7½d.; 5 Evans Lescher Preference, £5 9s. 6d.; 50 G. B. Kent & Sons' Preference, 19s. 3d. c.d.; 100 Ilford Preference, 18s. 10½d.; 100 Day & Martin, 14s. 6d.; 100 Bovril Ordinary, 21s. 9d.; 20 Vinolia Preference, 90s.

WANTED (subject).—25 Bleasdales, 81s. 6d.; 25 Camwal Preference, 12s. 6d.; 50 Bengers' Ordinary, 25s.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

SHOP-FIXTURES (Secondhand).—6 ft. dispensing-screen, £6 10s.; 12-ft. case-fronted serving counter, £8; 12-ft. drug-fitting, drawers, glass labels, knobs, lockers, shelves, cornice, &c., £12; counter drawers, label spaces, till and paper drawers, 4 ft., £2 10s.; desk and perfume-case, £2 10s.; shelves for window with standard bars and brackets complete; 6 ft. wall-case, £9; 12-ft. counter, £4 4s. **TREBLE & CO., Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Oulton, London, N.E.**

Coming Events.

Notices for Insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, June 27.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 3 P.M. Distribution of prizes gained by students in the School of Pharmacy.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association. Annual excursion to Liskeard and the Cheesewring. Train leaves Millbay Station at 1.35 P.M. High tea will be served at 7.30 P.M. at Cleave's Stag Hotel, Liskeard. Tickets (including railway, carriage-drive, afternoon and high tea), 6s. each, from Mr. H. Noel Header, Hon. Secretary, 26 Westwell Street, Plymouth.

Conundrum Column.

Jovianum

Gnew

What is It?

We shall divide 10s. among the first five correct translations of the above received at our office on Monday, June 25.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

73/51. Makers of machines for moulding and gelatinising horse-balls.

48/28. Makers of earthenware soother-mounts in the form of a doll's head.

47/38. Who are the English agents for an optical instrument called "Actina"?

72/64. Makers of Carter's "Lily-White," for cleaning white-leather and canvas shoes.

India and the East.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

JAPANESE CHEMICAL-TRADE.—The exports of potassium iodide from Yokohama to China from July to December 1905 amounted in value to 785 yen, of which 637 yen went to Shanghai. During the same period, patent medicines valued at 33,641 yen were sent to China, of which 22,732 yen were shipped to Newchang. Corea also imported 9,717 yen worth of drugs and patent medicines from Yokohama.

COCAINE-LICENCES IN MALABAR.—The Board of Revenue for Malabar have pointed out that licences for the possession and sale of cocaine should be granted only to medical practitioners possessing qualifications from a recognised University, besides being respectable, and further that licences should not be granted to chemists and druggists, though they may have compounders who possess certificates of qualification from a district surgeon. As a result some of the licences granted last year have not been renewed.

CORIO TARTAR.—The "New Zealand Gazette" for April 19 contains a Governor's Order (No. 172), dated April 12, 1906, which provides, under Section 17 of the Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1888, for the imposition of a duty of 1d. per lb. on "Corio Tartar" when imported into New Zealand, that article having properties which enable it to be used for similar purposes as cream of tartar.

Judge-made Law:

The Sale of Poisons and Pharmacy Qualification

By A CASUAL CRITIC.

BY studying the products of the legal mind one fails to find evidence of its infallibility, but rather that it is essentially human; for though particular judicial decisions generally present a very perfectly adjusted equipoise, free from one-eyed infirmity, comparison of various decisions nevertheless shows that in law, as in other affairs, the line of demarcation between right and wrong—what is lawful and what is unlawful—is not always absolutely straight, but apt to become wavy, and in some instances a sharply accentuated zigzag. In the nature of things, therefore, occasional apparent deviation from the strict letter of a statute, such as is spoken of as “judge-made law”—sometimes, indeed, derisively, as if it were of necessity unreasonable and arbitrary—may perhaps be regarded more correctly as a normal phenomenon resulting from influence insensibly exercised by newly developed conditions, or as being the exponent, in some indefinable way, of altered public opinion.

From that point of view, the decision of 1880 in reference to the “Act to regulate the sale of poisons”—though in one sense illogical and contrary to the object of the Act—may be considered as having been a result, not only of obvious misconception, but also of the very considerable change that had taken place in public opinion concerning the mode of carrying on various kinds of business, since the Act was passed. Company trading—almost coeval with the Act of 1868—had in 1880 acquired enormous development and popularity; it was, so to speak, in the air; and the anomalous nature of the decision affecting the craft of chemist and druggist may be, to some extent, thus accounted for, inasmuch as the chemist and druggist—a vague and indeterminate quantity before 1868—had only in that year acquired definite recognition as belonging to a legally constituted body and requiring statutory qualification.

In any case, however, that decision made alterations, of very great importance, in the operation of the statute relating to chemists and druggists: it entirely reversed the incidence of the provisions relating to qualification—the main safeguard that had been provided for the purpose of the Act: but the chief alteration was effected by the still more important step of recognising a newly evolved legal personality—the incorporated person—and by distinguishing it, on legal grounds, from the individual person that the Legislature had contemplated in the enactment of 1868 as the chemist and druggist of the statute. Mainly on the ground of that legal distinction the statute was held not to apply to incorporated persons, so that acts which had been made unlawful then became not unlawful for companies that were thus held to be outside the operation of the statute. By that curtailment uncertainty was thus introduced into the law relating to qualification.

The effect produced by that construction of the Act was analogous to the effect produced, in similar manner, upon the law of conspiracy: in regard to qualification it disturbed the notions previously existing as to the relative legal quality of acts when done by individuals and when done by a body corporate: it thus landed chemists and druggists—who had been created by the 1868 Act a body of legally qualified persons—in the nebulous region of “judge-made law,” which the Attorney-General on a recent occasion described as one of the blank spaces on the juridical map, where the atmosphere of uncertainty is so dense as to render things indistinguishable—an area where it is not easy for a litigant, once lost in it, to know exactly where he is or by what means to escape from it. That is precisely the situation in which legally qualified chemists and druggists have been since 1880. Consequently, the several attempts that have been made on their behalf by the Pharmaceutical Society to establish their statutory rights as against companies with judicial licence to usurp them, have invariably proved ineffectual; companies having been made independent of the law relating to qualification by the mistaken and mischievous decision of 1880.

In view of the proposal now being made to give legal sanction to the invasion of chemists and druggists' statutory

rights which has been practised since 1880 by companies, some further remarks of the Attorney-General, when introducing the Trades Disputes Bill, have very considerable interest and importance, not only in their bearing upon the particular proposal now referred to, but also from their applicability to the general subject of individual qualification for the performance of certain functions. Adopting the view held by the late Lord Herschell in reference to questions raised in connection with the law of conspiracy—viz., that the act of a combination is to be deemed lawful or unlawful according to the standard that should be applied for determining the legal quality of an act done by an individual—the Attorney-General expressed his own opinion that it embodies the only principle capable of practical application, and that if an act done by an individual be lawful, the same act done by a combination would be none the less lawful. That answers the whole question as to the legality of company chemists and druggists; for, on the same principle, an unlawful act done by an individual—such as keeping a shop for selling, dispensing, or compounding poisons, not being registered under the Act of 1868—would be unlawful when done by a company—a person that is not so registered. The very decided opinion expressed by the Attorney-General that there is no other solution of the difficulty, in his reference to analogous cases, than by application of the principle above stated, should therefore help towards a fitting settlement of the anarchic condition that has prevailed for the last twenty-five years as to legitimate exercise of the business of a chemist and druggist.

Such a settlement is desirable, not only for the sake of rescuing chemists and druggists from the unreasonable position in which they have been placed by the decision of 1880, but also because the whole principle on which special qualifications rest is at stake. Lord St. Aldwyn was at least right in thinking that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill raises a much wider issue than that immediately affecting chemists and druggists. The real issue is whether the principle of qualification—certified individual competence—is to be maintained in regard to the exercise of occupations requiring it in the public interest, or whether those occupations are to become a field for commercial exploitation of the public without restraint? The qualification of the chemist and druggist, though on a “more humble scale” than that of the pharmaceutical chemist, is nevertheless a real statutory qualification conferring, for a sound public reason, exclusive right to carry on a particular trade or business subject to conditions and regulations; the principle of which it is an application is the same as that underlying every other qualification—dentistry, medicine, surgery, and law. The proposal to allow—by Act of Parliament—unqualified corporations to carry on the business of chemist and druggist violates that principle, and is even more directly contrary to the statute of 1868 than is the construction of that statute in 1880.

An enactment of the kind that has been proposed would be in direct opposition to the principle of qualification applied in the Act of 1868; it would also establish a vicious precedent capable of being extended to other kinds of qualification. The proviso that the proposed legalisation of company chemists and druggists should be subject to compulsory employment of legally qualified persons to conduct their business would but partially mitigate the evil; for if a joint-stock company might carry on the selling, dispensing, or compounding of poisons on condition that the business was conducted by legally qualified persons, a further question would naturally arise as to extension of the company system. If propagation of the gospel of doing everything “on the cheap” continues as it has done of late, might not development of desire not only for cheap drugs, but also for cheap dentistry, cheap surgical services, cheap medical advice, and cheap law induce enterprising promoters to float companies for supplying such demands with the aid of brilliant external attractions and by putting the more modest though essential equipment of individual competence into a subordinate if not servile position?

Medical and legal bodies, having disciplinary powers, might be able to prevent such abuse of qualification; but there are already reasons for doubting whether they would suffice for resisting company onslaughts or counteracting the

fascinations which seem to be so much more attractive than real qualification. The fact to be considered is that the qualification principle is a general one: whether the act for which qualification is requisite be sale of an ounce of laudanum, dispensing medicine, a dental or surgical operation, treatment of disease, or the conduct of a law case, the same principle applies to all such acts equally. All persons engaged in occupations requiring special qualifications are therefore interested in application of that principle being maintained in all cases. For that reason the representative bodies should not merely consider the precise length of the tongs by which they will give assistance to their humbler relative the chemist and druggist for establishing his particular statutory right in the contest that now seems imminent.

If the foregoing considerations be *ad rem* in relation to company exercise of occupations requiring special individual qualification, they certainly apply much more forcibly to company misuse of the titles representing those qualifications. That should not be permitted on any account, even in the case of "chemist and druggist." If companies were to be permitted, on account of the "public need" Lord St. Aldwyn imagines, or because of the trade nature of the business, to continue carrying it on under the condition that it was conducted by legally qualified persons, even then use of the title—though necessary for showing that a company business was properly conducted—should be very distinctly connected with the names of the particular persons having right to use the title and, in that capacity, conducting the business. Some exception should, even then, be made as to the practice of pharmacy: no statutory provision of that kind exists at present; but the opportunity now offered is favourable for the purpose. The proposal to allow a time-limit for discontinuing exhibition or use of the title by companies is, however, strikingly impertinent: such a proceeding is no more admissible than it would be in a case of self-constituted ownership of a watch. Though the corresponding statutory penalty cannot now be imposed upon companies because they are at present outside the law, and thus enjoy the privilege of sanctuary, legislative amendment of the mutilated statute of 1868 should, at least, compel immediate restitution of the purloined booty.

Minor Experiences.

In Edinburgh.

PREPARATORY.—During my apprenticeship I passed the College of Preceptors' second-class or Junior examination, and then gave my attention to the Minor syllabus. I got a good grounding in elementary chemistry and botany by attending the evening classes at the local technical college during the winter months. The following winter I took the second stage in chemistry, but as there was no advanced class for botany I made up for it by reading *materia medica* and doing as much field botany as possible, the latter being a subject in which I took a keen interest. My interest in qualitative analysis was aroused by practising on the salt set each month in the Students' Corner of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. At first I had only moderate success in the Students' competition, but as I got more practice I was able to gain a larger percentage of marks. Then I had three months' training in an old-established school of pharmacy in Edinburgh, and at the end of the course went up to York Place, beginning the practical examination on December 28.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—I was given a white powder for qualitative analysis, which turned out to be aluminium oxide with a distinct trace of silica. The salt proved troublesome, as it was insoluble in the usual acids, both dilute and strong; it was therefore necessary to fuse it with sodium carbonate at the foot-blowpipe before it could be got into solution. For volumetric I was given a solution, and told to estimate the percentage of KCl. I asked for pure AgNO₃, and made 100 c.c. of volumetric solution. The percentage worked out to 1.22, and as I had not sufficient time to do a second titration I spent the remaining five minutes looking over my report and calculations.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.—My paper read as follows:

Make a small quantity of ung. zine. oleat.

Sodii sulphocarbolat.	...	...	5iss.
Spt. æther. nit.	...	...	5vj.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	3ij.
Inf. gent. eo. ad	...	...	5vj.

5j. bis in die.

Make a small quantity of acid. sulph. dil.

Sulphur. sublim.	3ss.
Zinci oxid.	5ss.
Ung. acid. boric. ad	5j.

Fiat ung.

Sodii sulphat.	5j.
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Divide in chartas iv.

Sig.: One occasionally.

Noticing that the infusion would have to be quite cold before the mixture could be dispensed, I at once filled a kettle with distilled water, and while this was heating over a bunsen burner I weighed the gentian and dried orange-peel, and then asked the examiner for a lemon. I made one-fourth the B.P. quantity of oleate of zinc, and while looking round for the hard soap the examiner handed me a parcel marked "Curd soap" and asked if that would do. I just glanced at it, and said as it was not sodium oleate it would not do. He then showed me where the hard soap was to be found. My pocket-knife came in useful for shredding the soap, and while this was dissolving in the boiling distilled water I went on with the other part of the paper. The 7 dr. of ung. acid. boric. had to be made fresh, and the examiner asked me what quantities of hard and soft paraffin I had used. He looked at the ung. zine. oleat. and said it would do very nicely. He asked me what quantity of strong sulphuric acid I had used, and then carefully examined the mixture. He also asked if I had neutralised the spt. æther. nit. before dispensing, and I told him it was not necessary to neutralise it.

BOTANY was my first subject at the oral examination held a week later. The examiner handed me a flower which had to be described fully. It was narcissus, N.O. *Amaryllidææ*. He then asked me the distinguishing characters of the *Liliaceæ*, and what drugs in the B.P. belonged to that order. Next he showed me a lemon cut transversely, which had to be described, also a bulb, a corm, and a branch bearing prickles and tendrils. He next handed me a branch which I recognised as *Ruscus aculeatus*, a typical example of a cladode; this had to be described fully, and the tiny scale-leaves and the flower-buds on the leaf-like branches had to be pointed out. After this he asked me to name as many of the plants as I could that were lying on the table. Being strong on field botany, I was able to give the Latin names of almost all of them. There were digitalis (winter condition), *Prunus Laurocerasus*, *Juniperus communis*, *J. Sabina*, *Cytisus scoparius*, taraxacum, *Taxus baccata*, etc.

CHEMISTRY.—I was first asked to define atomolysis, but I could not remember where I had seen the word. I then had to state Graham's law, describe the manufacture of phosphorus, and write equations, and give the action of strong and dilute nitric acid upon tin and other metals. Then came questions as to the preparation and properties of the oxides of nitrogen and the uses of N₂O. Next I had to give the manufacture of oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids and the action of strong sulphuric acid upon them. The examiner finished up by asking if CO₂ would support combustion. I told him that ordinary combustible bodies would not burn in it, but that magnesium ribbon would.

PHARMACY.—I had questions on the poisons law, the manufacture of chloral hydrate and of chloroform; how tr. nucis vom. was prepared, also the liquid extract; a few questions on the hard and soft paraffins, and how to detect hard paraffin in beeswax. Finally percolation had to be described, and I was then shown a dialyser, and explained its use.

MATERIA MEDICA.—I had jalap, scammony-root, gelsemium, gentian, aconite-leaves, opium, rhubarb, caraway-seeds, euonymus, and a few others. I was asked the active principles, habitat, botanical source, and natural order.

PRESCRIPTION-READING.—One prescription written in English had to be written out fully in Latin, and then I had to read over about a dozen others to the examiner, and detect any unusual doses, etc. The examiner then asked me the doses of dilute hydrocyanic acid, apomorphine, etc. Five minutes later I was shaking hands with the President.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Large stone mortar, suitable for mixing quantities of powders, 20 in. inside diameter; very fine utensil of trade; offers invited. LINNETT, Banbury.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Surplus Stock.—8½ oz. orig. bottle ol. neroli synth., 3s. 6d. oz.; 1 oz. violet, 100 %, 10s. 6d. oz. 49/23; Office of this Paper.

FORMULÆ.

Recipe, reliable digestive liver pill; 16 years' approval; sell any district; over 60 per cent. net profit; genuine copy 10s. "H.," 140 Tewkesbury Road, South Tottenham, N.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

What offers? 2 21s., 1 25s., Kodak Brownie outfits. 48/32, Office of this Paper.

Secondhand ½-plate camera, good lens, 3 double-dark slides, tripod, and case, £3 10s. FALLING, Chemist, Sheffield.

Vignettes, for landscapes or portraits, ½, ¼, ⅓ plates; very cheap; list and samples. JOUBERT, 8 Summerhill Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

14 1s. Daisy powders; 8s. 6d. the lot. CROFTS, 3 Egginton Street, Leicester.

Three doz. Cooper's sheep-dip, ½ size; best offers; clean. HUNTER, Chemist, Wigan.

What cash offers? 6d. and 1s. Hinks's plate-polish. HARLOW, 6 Queen Street, Louth.

Mirella, 1s., 5s. 6d. doz. (above 1 gross, 5s.), cash, delivered. DUNCAN, 55 Cockburn Street, Edinburgh.

Offers, part or whole.—2s. 9d.: 3 doz. Moonseed Bitters, Welch's pills, Bovinine; 1s. 1½d.: 3 doz. Morton's, Widow Welch's, Towle's, Robinson's pills, Pumiline essence and extract, Hockin's asthma, Munyon's, Santano plasters; 1s.: Virol. ANDERSON, Chemist, Wilkenton, Gateshead.

Five 1s. Pepper's quinine-and-iron tonic 7d.; 8 2s., 1s. 3d.; 2 2s. 6d. Sweeting's elixir, 1s. 9d.; 11 Rooke's ointment 7½d.; 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Solar elixir, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 8d.; 2 ½-lb. Bromidia, 2s. 11d.; 3 1s. and 1 2s. 9d. Powell's balsam aniseed, 8d. and 1s. 4d. NEEDHAM, Chemist, Stalybridge.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 61.

What offers? 10 Evans Lescher's preference shares. "KUTWORTH" (47/5), Office of this Paper.

Shares for Sale.—Collins Eucalypti Remedy Co. (Ltd.); offers invited for 100 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares. "Aspirin" (50/38), Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Lamps (outside).—1 ruby, 2 semi-opal, engraved, 1st price £13 10s. will sell for £6 10s., practically new; approval. McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.

Splendid lens, large, 11 in. in diameter, oak-mounted, with ruby plate, 15s.; suitable for lamp, fanlight, or inside; gives grand effect. WYLES, Selly Park, Birmingham.

Bargains, secondhand, to clear:—Matthew's monitor, £4 10s., cost £6 10s.; ½ doz. tumbler holders, 15s.; 6 ft. dispensing screen (treble), £8 10s., cost £20; nest of counter-drawers, 30s., cost 50s.; lobby wall-case, 2' x 6', £2, cost £4; large centre show-case, £25, cost £60; English dial and carved work for ditto, £3 10s., cost £6; wall-fitting comprising counter, drawers, shelving and cornice, £6, cost £20; glass show-stand, £2, cost £3 10s.; 4-gal. carboy (pear), cut stopper, 8s. 6d.; stand and metal runpers and fittings for ditto, 7s. 6d.; 8-gal. carboy (cyl.), 8s. 6d.; 2 wall-cases, £2 each; 1 ditto (sine plate-glass), 25s.; Carlton power tablet-machine, £8 10s., cost £15; shop-rounds, scales and weights, suppository, pessary, bougies, moulds, &c. State wants, stamp envelope for particulars, BROADWAY PHARMACY, 3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Set plated forceps, elevators, &c., mahogany case; £3 10s. LITTLER, Chemist, Chesterton, Staffs.

Three drums, wide-mouth, with lids, 26 x 19, 23 x 17, 40 x 33; lot for 15s. McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.

Vedee vibrator with cup and ball; nearly new; perfect; cost 32s. 6d.; sell 25s. carriage paid. 70 Robertson Road, Eastville, Bristol.

Dentist chair, oil-pump every movement; all-round good condition; cost £28, price £12; bargain. Apply 49 Shortridge Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Syphons.—About 500 plain 30-oz., secondhand; guaranteed in working order; sample sent, carriage paid, on receipt of postal order for 1s. KIRKUP, Chemist, Newcastle.

Water-bed, cost £7; also circular water-cushion, cost 14s. 6d.; invalid chair, adjustable reading desk, cost 35s.; all in good condition; offers wanted. JAMIESON, Roslin, N.B.

Nearly new, 8 horse-power vertical steam boiler, with all fittings for 60 lbs. working pressure. BENNETT, SONS, & SHEARS, LTD., Engineers and Coppersmiths, 167 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Carter's invalid adjustable couch, fitted with rubber-tyred wheels, front ditto having movable sockets, being easily propelled, horsehair-stuffed cushions, perfect throughout, 50s. 5 Bridge Place, Station Road, Wood Green.

Overstocked! 6 doz. black seamless enemas, quite new, boxed complete, guaranteed 12 months, only 13s. 9d. per doz.; carriage paid if sold in one lot; sample post free for 1s. 4d. WALTON & CURTIS, 190 Broadhurst Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.

Seven doz. Rayne's marking-ink pencils, 2s. 6d. doz.; 2 2-gal. York pear-shaped carboys, cut stoppers, 8s. 6d. each; set of 3 plate-glass shelves, polished edges, 26 x 18, 22 x 16, and 20 x 14, lacquered brass upright 40 (Potter's list, B570), cost 63s., good as new, 48s.; accept patents. SMITH, Chemist, Durham.

Butcher's Windsor, ½ pl. enlarging lantern, new; 4 x 4 in. Geissler rotating tubes; 3½ doz. anti-rheumatic rings, cost 30s. doz., sell at 14s. 6d. doz.; Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," 6 vols., 25s.: 3½ lb. mercury; ½ doz. Stuart's dyspepsia and ¼ doz. catarrh tabs., 2s. 3d.; 3 Barium batteries for charging motor accumulators, cost 25s. each, sell 15s. each, new. WHITBY, Winsford, Cheshire.

WANTED.

1902 edition of Ganot's "Physics." ISAAC, 44 Dene Side, Great Yarmouth.

Instruction x-rays, Finson light, high frequency, &c. LEWIS, 5 Millward Road, Hastings.

Hand printing-press, with accessories. State size, price, &c., 41 Third Avenue, Queen's Park, W.

Typewriter, duplicator, sign-marker; good condition; lowest price. HUNTER, Chemist, Wigan.

"The Manual of Formulæ," British and Colonial Druggists's. E. POULSON, Lymlinge, Kent.

"Veterinary Counter-practice" and "Diseases and Remedies," C. & D. COLE, Chemist, Cavan.

A 1- or 2-gal. mortar, to work by machinery, hand or power. "CHEMIST," 45 George Street, Richmond, S.W.

Pharmaceutical Journal, 55 vols. (1841-95); bound. Offers to "Row" (49/27), Office of this Paper.

Two mortars and pestles, wedgwood, about 14 in. and 18 in. diameter; good condition. 52/10, Office of this Paper.

5-ft. bent-glass counter-case, with serving space. Particulars and lowest price to KING, 104 Fountain Road, Hull.

Sign (outside), with word "Chemist"; "Brilliant" letters on glass preferred. State size and price to SMITH, 29 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Will B. Clements, of Longton, (or his employer) kindly send his address? "VINUM" (51/36), Office of this Paper.

The present whereabouts of Mr. E. H. C. Boulton, late of Northleach Gloucester. Write BAIS, 4 Jewry Street, E.O.

Address of J. B. Emerson, chemist, late of 8 Church Street, West Hartlepool; will be to your advantage. 278/7, Office of this Paper.

